



THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOL. XXXV

JANUARY 1941

NO. 2

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The Missouri Historical Review is published quarterly. It is sent free to all members of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Membership dues in the Society are \$1.00 a year. All communications should be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The Society assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors to the magazine.

"Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Columbia, Missouri, under Act of Congress, October 3, 1917, Sec. 422."

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ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT S. HADLEY *Versus* THE STANDARD OIL TRUST

BY HAZEL TUTT LONG

One of the most engaging figures in American public life thirty years ago was Herbert S. Hadley. As attorney general of Missouri from 1905-1909, he first gained wide recognition by his public-spirited and fearless work in the prosecution of the Standard oil company and other trusts or combinations for violation of the anti-trust laws of the State.

Later, while serving from 1909 to 1913 as the first Republican governor of Missouri since 1872, he became even more widely known for his high standards and his progressive leadership.

There is a difference of opinion as to which point in Hadley's career was the peak. Certainly he reached a very high level in popularity and service when he was attorney general of Missouri—a level which he exceeded in turn in his work as floor leader of the Roosevelt delegation at the Republican national convention of 1912. His lack of robust health and a rugged constitution was not the least of a combination of circumstances which kept him from the presidency of the United States. His personal fitness for that office was never seriously questioned.

The story of the successful prosecution of the Standard oil company by this daring young attorney general of Missouri reads like a fairy tale.

It was in 1904 that Missouri as the "Mysterious Stranger" left the solid South and joined the Republican ranks. The election returns of 1904 showed the Democratic party in Missouri defeated on the national ticket for the first time since 1868. Republican candidates won in all the State administrative offices with the exception of the Republican nominee for governor, who was defeated by the Democrat, Joseph W. Folk. Herbert S. Hadley became the new attorney general.

At that time, there were various industrial corporations and combinations of unusual size and influence which were practicing monopolistic methods to the extent of being detrimental to the public good. Attorney General Hadley determined to force these organizations into line with strict obedience to the law of Missouri.¹ This determination was in accord with his fundamental political philosophy. He held the firm belief that the American government is a government of laws and not of men, and that no man is above the law.² He considered the people of Missouri his clients and often referred to them as such.³

One of the main policies of the Roosevelt administration, at that period, was the vigorous enforcement of the federal anti-trust laws. Several state officials attempted to follow this national policy with differing degrees of enthusiasm, but it fell to Attorney General Hadley to begin the pioneer anti-trust proceedings against the Standard oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiaries.⁴

Within two months after taking office, Hadley launched proceedings against this huge trust which included among its subsidiaries, operating in Missouri, the Waters-Pierce oil company, the Standard oil company of Indiana, and the

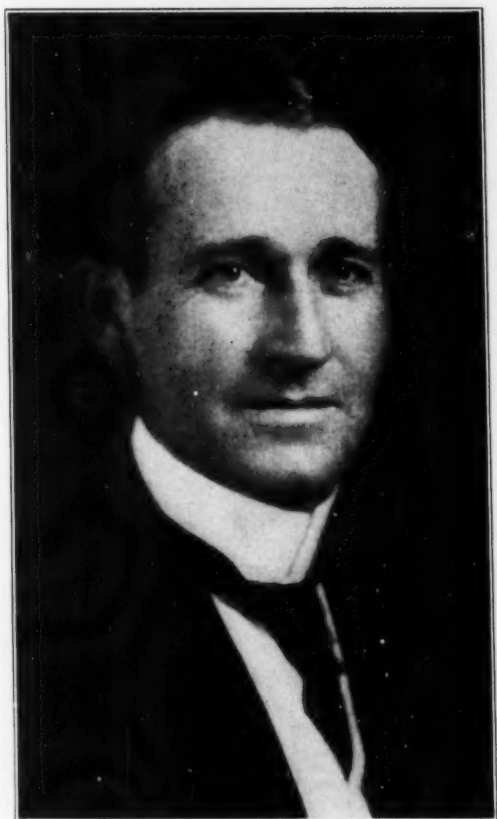
¹*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. X, p. 6.

²*In Memoriam: Herbert Spencer Hadley, 1872-1927*, p. 12. (A pamphlet containing addresses made by former friends and members of the Kansas City bar association in the United States district courtroom in Kansas City, January 21, 1928.) As a part of his address, Judge Albert L. Reeves told the following story about Hadley.

"On one occasion, while Attorney General, he arose to argue a constitutional question in the State Supreme Court. Judge Lamm . . . was the presiding judge. General Hadley indicated that for the benefit of the Court he would read the provision of the Constitution under observation. Whereupon, Judge Lamm remarked that the Court was familiar with the Constitution. General Hadley quickly replied, 'Your Honor cannot be too familiar with it, so I will read it.' And he did."

³Haskell, Henry J., "The People, His Clients," in *Outlook*, Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 13 (March 28, 1908), p. 719.

⁴Morse, Sherman, "The Taming of Rogers," in *American Magazine*, Vol. LXII, No. 3 (July, 1906), pp. 227-31. Flynn, John T., *God's Gold: The Story of Rockefeller and his Times*, p. 437. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 19, 1905: An editorial declaring that if Hadley's course were followed in other states, emancipation from the trust would be easy. *Jefferson City Tribune*, January 31, 1906: Ohio and Texas officials conferred with Hadley relative to his Standard oil inquiry before beginning similar proceedings in their own states.



HERBERT SPENCER HADLEY

ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1905-1909

GOVERNOR, 1909-1913



Republic oil company. While in St. Louis conducting an inquiry on terminal charges, which had been authorized by the legislature, Hadley stumbled on information which had never come to his attention before. One of the witnesses was the manager of the Waters-Pierce oil company.⁵ In testifying as to the volume of the Waters-Pierce business handled by the St. Louis railroads, he mentioned that the Standard oil company had no agency in St. Louis.⁶

"Why is it," Hadley demanded, "that the Standard gives you no competition in this important field?"

Even though the witness seemed to think there was nothing strange about this fact, Hadley thought it odd⁷ and he continued his investigation so quietly that it was not generally known. Men who were able to give him the facts he wanted were summoned. He learned that Standard sold no oil directly in St. Louis. In view of the size of the city, it seemed strange that so large a concern would pass it by. The Waters-Pierce oil company, he found, had control of the field, except for what little business the independent companies held. On the other hand, he discovered that in Kansas City, Standard oil of Indiana was supreme and that there was no attempt on the part of Waters-Pierce to enter this field although it posed as an independent and as one of the opponents of the Standard oil company.

Some of the men Hadley questioned voiced the suspicion that the Republic oil company was not an independent organization. Further, Hadley ascertained that the oil rate from Kansas City to St. Louis was 17 cents, while that from St. Louis to Kansas City was 22 cents. This was difficult to understand until he learned that Standard oil had a large refinery in Kansas City from which oil was shipped to St. Louis. In St. Louis, an independent concern owned the only refinery, and the difference in rate prevented profitable competition with Standard's product.⁸

⁵Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," pp. 233-34. The official records of the case summarize the testimony and facts, but the Morse account is the only available source for direct testimony.

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸*Ibid.*

Finally, he found that the Republic oil company, which was soliciting trade on the ground that it was "fighting the trust," had its main office at 75 New street, New York City. This address was the rear entrance to the main office of Standard oil company of New Jersey, located in the Standard oil building at 26 Broadway.⁹ All of this pointed clearly to a division of territory and common ownership, and the attorney general soon verified his suspicion that the Waters-Pierce and the Republic oil companies were instruments of the Rockefeller corporation.

In an effort to obtain definite evidence of the common control and also to ascertain the exact form of organization and ownership, Hadley made a trip to Washington and New York in the summer of 1905. However, he found that neither the bureau of commerce and labor nor the department of justice had any information of this sort at that time, and he was further informed that if such information were available, it could be given only to a government official.

Next, he visited Ida M. Tarbell in New York City hoping that through her recent study for a series of articles on the Standard oil trust she might be able to furnish some information on the form of organization, the stock-holding in the subsidiary companies, and the control and management of the companies. Though very willing to help, she said that she had been unable to obtain such information.

Through a newspaper man connected with the *Wall Street Journal*, Hadley found that the Standard oil stock was not listed on the Stock Exchange and furthermore there were no reports published. From the same man, Hadley learned that some months previous, a Boston newspaper had published a statement of the subsidiary companies of the Standard oil trust showing that their stock was owned by the Standard oil of New Jersey. Hadley succeeded in getting a copy of the newspaper, but in reply to his request for the source of the information, he was told that the paper had obtained the statement on a promise not to disclose the source.

⁹Haskell, "The People, His Clients," p. 718.

Hadley next appealed to the bureau of corporations, the primary purpose of which was to furnish information concerning business corporations. Henry George, Jr., was at that time connected with this organization. Again no information was available.

Up until that time, Standard oil had practically everything its own way, in spite of the agitation and discontent in Kansas and the publication of Ida M. Tarbell's account of the Standard oil trust. But the outlook changed when the attorney general of Missouri brought to light that 95 per cent of the State's oil business was controlled by the Standard oil company of Indiana with Waters-Pierce and other subsidiaries.¹⁰

Attorney General Hadley began prosecution of the Standard oil company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce oil company, and the Republic oil company of New York in *quo warranto* proceedings instituted in the Supreme Court of Missouri on March 29, 1905. He demanded that the court forfeit the charter of the Waters-Pierce oil company, revoke the licenses of the Standard oil company of Indiana and of the Republic oil company of New York to do business in Missouri, and enjoin and prohibit all of them from doing business in Missouri

... on the ground that they have forfeited their charters and licenses to do business in this state by the exercise and usurpation of powers not granted or authorized thereby, in that they have formed and entered into a pool, trust, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and against the laws of the state, known as the anti-trust statutes.¹¹

Witnesses were called and the taking of testimony covered a period of more than two years.¹² Before it was finished, all the Standard oil magnates with the exception of John D. Rockefeller were brought into the hearings which were held at Cleveland, St. Louis, New York, Joplin, Des Moines, and

¹⁰*Review of Reviews*, Vol. XXXII, No. 2 (August, 1905), pp. 232-33. So many articles were then appearing which were frankly hostile to the Standard oil company and Rockefeller, that a cartoonist represented Rockefeller as inquiring at a newsstand, "Is there any reading matter here that isn't about me?"

¹¹*State ex inf. Hadley, attorney general, v. Standard oil company, Waters-Pierce oil company, and Republic oil company*, 218 Mo., 34-5.

¹²Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 233. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 1, 1912. The entire record of the pleadings and evidence covers 3,000 pages of printed matter.

Oklahoma City. Evidence was obtained from various sources, such as: former employees and officials of the three companies named in the suit, the heads of independent oil companies which had tried to compete with Standard and had failed, oil salesmen for independent companies, private citizens who had had dealings with Standard, and officials in the Standard oil company of New Jersey. Among the latter were H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William G. Rockefeller, and Wade Hampton. There were in all 119 witnesses.¹³ Moreover, the court ordered books, papers, documents, records, and stock books of the three companies to be produced in court.

The Missouri Supreme court appointed Robert A. Anthony of Fredericktown, Missouri, as a special commissioner to take testimony, to carry out all the purposes of the court in the case, and to report his findings to the court at the October term, 1905.¹⁴ In New York, Hadley obtained the appointment of a special commissioner, Frederick H. Sanborn, to take testimony and retained Henry Wollman, an attorney formerly of Missouri, to arrange for the service of subpoena on all of the Standard oil officials who could be reached.¹⁵

The taking of testimony began in St. Louis on June 20, 1905, and continued to November 23.¹⁶ Hadley was satisfied that the data in the Boston newspaper was correct even though the source could not be learned. Therefore he began to subpoena witnesses.

Many witnesses were heard, the principal one being Charles M. Adams, secretary and treasurer of Waters-Pierce oil company. In spite of strenuous objections against going into stock ownership, Adams was compelled to answer that he was a stockholder in the Waters-Pierce oil company.¹⁷ Other questions were directed toward his knowledge of the other stockholders of Waters-Pierce oil company, but on "advice of counsel," the witness refused to answer most of these.

¹³State *ex inf.* v. Standard oil company, 218 Mo., 65-266.

¹⁴State *ex inf.* Hadley, attorney general, v. Standard oil company (of Indiana), Waters-Pierce oil company, and Republic oil company, 194 Mo., 133.

¹⁵St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, January 30, 1906; Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 233.

¹⁶St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, December 23, 1906.

¹⁷State *ex inf.* v. Standard oil company, 194 Mo., 159-60.

This was only the beginning of the continued frustration of Hadley's efforts. As one measure of obstruction, the respondents attacked the authenticity of the rulings by the special commissioner. However, the supreme court upheld him in every particular.¹⁸

Witnesses swore to facts which established a community of interests between the Standard oil company of Indiana and Waters-Pierce oil company in Missouri. One finding led to another. In time, information was sent voluntarily to Hadley from all over Missouri and neighboring states.¹⁹ Many complaints, carrying definite information, were received from employees of the Standard oil company of Indiana and Waters-Pierce company. Finally, there was evidence enough to prove that Missouri had been divided arbitrarily into halves for trade purposes; the Standard oil company of Indiana had complete sway north of the Missouri river and the Waters-Pierce oil company controlled the trade in the southern half of the State.²⁰ The division was so arbitrary that if a customer lived near the distributing depot, but with the dividing line between, he was forced to travel to the nearest station on his side to get oil.²¹

At the same time, evidence was accumulated which pointed clearly to the fact that the Republic oil company, supposedly a competitor of the Standard oil company, was really owned by the mammoth combination.²² Hadley was soon convinced that it was merely a "pirate" creature of the Standard company organized expressly to prey on independent dealers or to serve what they called "dissatisfied or prejudiced trade."²³

¹⁸*Ibid.*, 164-65.

¹⁹*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 26, 1906. One of the most valuable voluntary contributions was a copy of the Standard oil secret telegraphic code book which was given to Hadley by a mysterious woman from Cleveland, Ohio, whose name Hadley refused to give. She possessed an intimate knowledge of the trust and its operations. The author of the code was Theodore Doremus, Standard oil "statistician, notary and factotum." Hadley used the code to decipher telegrams sent and received by officials and agents of the Standard company, and thereby learned some important facts bearing on the operation of the trust.

²⁰*Jefferson City Tribune*, March 30, 1905.

²¹Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 233.

²²*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 29, 1905.

²³*State ex inf. v. Standard oil company*, 218 Mo., 38.

The country, at first apathetic, finally began to take notice. At first, not a great deal of space in the newspapers was devoted to the suit even in Missouri, where the people were primarily affected.²⁴ However, this editorial comment appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on October 19, 1905:

Whatever be the practical outcome of the attorney-general's Standard Oil inquiry, it will, at least, expose the methods by which the great monopoly accomplishes results

Publicity is the preliminary to effective legal action. No monopoly has been so subtle, so secretive, so successful as the Standard Oil

To verify the leads gained from the testimonies concerning the Republic oil company, Attorney General Hadley next turned to Cleveland. There he gained valuable information from men formerly employed by the Schofield, Schurmer, and Teagle oil company and from men who at that time were connected with other independent oil companies. These witnesses agreed that the Standard oil company of New Jersey and Waters-Pierce oil company were one and the same institution—a conclusion they drew from conversations and observations, from correspondence with which they were familiar, and from their knowledge of the companies' methods in getting business.²⁵ The story of the absorption of the independent company, Schofield, Schurmer, and Teagle, by the Republic oil company was unfolded. Further testimony disclosed the role of the Republic company as a subsidiary of the Standard company of New Jersey, whose express purpose it was to keep down competition to Standard in Missouri by securing the "dissatisfied trade" not held by Waters-Pierce and Standard oil of Indiana in the State.²⁶ Finally, through testimony and a mass of correspondence placed in Hadley's possession, all three companies, the Standard oil company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce oil company, and the Republic oil company, were linked with the headquarters of the "Trust" at 26 Broadway, New York City.

²⁴Morse, "The Taming of Rogers." Only a half column a day was devoted to the case in the *St. Louis* and *Kansas City* papers, and merely a paragraph in the *New York* papers.

²⁵*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 26, 1906.

²⁶*Ibid.*

It was very difficult to obtain the testimony of the chief figures in the suit. Subpoena servers worked diligently for nearly a year in New York, trying to serve the principal Standard oil officials. In spite of every trick, subterfuge, and evasion that money could provide, Hadley persisted, doggedly and determinedly. He believed in the adequacy of existing law and in his own knowledge of that law; he was determined to prove the supremacy of law to combination and power. At first, his earnest quest for facts amused the powers of 26 Broadway. Then it disconcerted them, and finally, it utterly discomfited them.

When Hadley found that he could get none of the Standard oil company magnates into the State of Missouri to question them, he decided to go to New York into the enemies' territory. There he got the supreme court to issue some forty subpoenas for the principal officers of the trust, including H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, John D. Rockefeller, Clay H. Pierce, William G. Rockefeller, and others.

Only three of the high officials consented to be served. Some escaped through the help of bodyguards, servants, and detectives. Others evaded by going to Europe or by having several homes to which they could flee.²⁷ John D. Rockefeller left the country and disguised himself in a wig. However, Hadley succeeded in running down Rogers and Archbold, the two men closest to the elder Rockefeller in Standard's management.

Hadley later explained that he did not continue his chase for John D. Rockefeller because he had become convinced that the oil magnate could not give him the information he needed. At that time, Rockefeller had not been in close touch with the management of Standard oil for ten years.²⁸

²⁷*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 18, 1906: An article by M. E. Palmeco entitled "Why Rockefeller Left Home."

²⁸Hadley, Herbert S., "Account of Standard Oil Prosecution from the Beginning," p. 19: "As it was a lawsuit that I was conducting and not a general investigation, I had no disposition or desire to continue what would have been a sensational hunt, but so far as the litigation was concerned, an unprofitable pursuit of the richest man in America." (A typewritten manuscript in the possession of Mrs. Henry J. Haskell of Kansas City, formerly Mrs. Herbert S. Hadley.)

Clay H. Pierce, president of Waters-Pierce, was angry at the Standard oil company for its tactics in forcing the Waters-Pierce company into its control but he was not ready to fight it openly, and successfully evaded Hadley's subpoena servers for nearly a year. However, his life was made so miserable that finally he promised to appear in St. Louis to testify, on the condition that he should not be required to appear elsewhere.

Serving a subpoena on H. H. Rogers was accomplished so simply as to be humiliating to the dignified autocrat after his great efforts to escape. M. E. Palmedo, one of the keymen Hadley had hired, was hiding in the block of Roger's townhouse in New York when Rogers came out confidently, followed by a large bodyguard. As he was being driven away, Palmedo jumped on the running board of the car and asked through the open window, "Is this Mr. H. H. Rogers?"

There was no answer, but Palmedo threw the subpoena with \$2.50 into Roger's lap and showed him the original of the order of the court. Rogers was furious but made no reply. However, he had to appear as he had been served.

When Hadley began taking depositions in New York on January 5, 1906, he became the subject of ridicule from the New York papers.²⁹ The hearings there continued until January 13.

W. E. Bedford, a director of the Standard oil company of Indiana and also of New Jersey, was the first witness called and with him began the test of endurance and patience. According to Hadley's description, he was a "benign looking old gentleman with mutton-chop whiskers."³⁰ Bedford refused to answer any question asked concerning the ownership and control of the companies on trial.

"Do you decline to answer, Mr. Bedford, for the reason that your answer may tend to incriminate you?" asked Hadley.

Temporarily at a loss as to what to say, he finally followed the suggestion of Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, one

²⁹St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February 4, 1906.

³⁰Hadley, "Account of Standard Oil Prosecution from the Beginning," pp. 7-8.

of the attorneys for the defense, and declined to answer "on advice of counsel."³¹

Rogers seemed to consider it preposterous that this young upstart out of the West would have the effrontery to attack the great Standard oil company in its own seat of power, and, even more, to dare to question him, a financial dictator. It seemed that his object from the first was to ridicule the young man out of court, to make him the laughing stock of the day and the butt of witty newspaper barbs. He sneered his answers; at times, he was flippant, at others, openly contemptuous. Never once, however, was he able to ruffle the young attorney general who remained patient and good-humored throughout.³²

The legal talent behind the Standard oil company was enough to make a much older and more experienced attorney than Herbert Hadley hesitate. The lawyers of the defense possessed all the knowledge, alertness, strategy, and finesse that long years of valuable experience could afford. Prominent among them were Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, attorney for Standard oil of Indiana; Judge H. S. Priest and John D. Johnson of St. Louis, representing Waters-Pierce oil company; F. M. Elliott, general solicitor of Standard; Alfred D. Eddy of Chicago, a Standard attorney; and William V. Rowe of Sullivan and Cromwell, New York.³³ Hadley met their attacks calmly and confidently; his only assistant was a Missouri attorney, Rush Lake.

The Standard forces sought in every way to hold up the investigation and discourage Hadley to the point of giving up the whole case. First, Rogers objected to newspaper artists. Then he protested against smoking being permitted while he was in the courtroom. His attorney ferreted out an antiquated statute which said that all testimony must be taken down in long hand. Before long, however, concession was made for

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 8. According to Hadley, common usage of the expression, "I decline to answer on advice of counsel," dated from this incident.

³²Lockwood, Frank C., "Governor Hadley of Missouri," in *Independent*, Vol. LXVI (April 8, 1909), p. 744. Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 233: During his preliminary testimony, Rogers flippantly said that his interest in refining oil was comparable to his interest in Carrie Nation.

³³*State ex inf. v. Standard oil company*, 218 Mo., 267.

the use of a typewriter. In addition, the Standard attorneys demanded the reading of each question to the witness after it has been written down before they would allow a reply.³⁴ In this way, the witness was allowed time to consider his answer carefully, but it was at the price of much unfavorable publicity.

Previously, the Standard oil officials had studiously avoided any disclosure of their affairs. Their unpopularity was long standing, however, because of their past activities and their indefensible methods.³⁵ The shortsighted behavior of Rogers concentrated attention on the company to such an extent that it was forced to employ a press agent to combat the criticism which arose against it.³⁶

Hadley knew when he went to New York exactly what he wanted to find out and he drove consistently toward his goal. He had proof that the three oil companies operating in Missouri had violated the laws of the State, but he had no legal evidence of common ownership and he had also to prove the intent. It was absolutely essential that he prove the ownership of the three companies operating in Missouri by the parent company, the Standard oil company of New Jersey. Hadley fought bitterly to force from Rogers an admission of this fact.³⁷

"Do you wish," asked Hadley, "to say to the Supreme Court of Missouri that you, as a director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana do not know where its general offices are located?"

"It is quite immaterial to me," was the astonishing reply, "what the Supreme Court of Missouri desires me to say to them, other than what I have testified."³⁸

The reply was made slowly and deliberately. The Standard oil attorneys were visibly shaken by this contemptuous

³⁴Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 234.

³⁵Flynn, *God's Gold*, pp. 408-409.

³⁶Haskell, "The People, His Clients," p. 719. Following the Kansas agitation, the Standard officials employed J. J. McLaurin to answer the attacks on the company published in the *Outlook*, Vol. LXXX (May 6, 1905), pp. 19-32. McLaurin's article in defense appeared in the same volume (June 17, 1905), pp. 427-31.

³⁷Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 229. It was for the lack of such proof that the suit brought by Kansas was dropped, leaving the Missouri suit as the first successful one against the Standard company.

³⁸*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 23, 1908; Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 235.

statement of their client. The newspapers made much of Roger's defiance.

Hadley gave no visible sign of any emotion. Arising from his seat, he came very close to Rogers for his next question.

"I do not ask your opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri," he said in a decisive tone. "I asked you the question"
³⁹

Interrupting here, Rogers replied indifferently, "Go ahead if that is the question."⁴⁰

Finally, after further sparring and hedging on the part of the witness, Hadley compelled him to answer the question. However, the most he would admit was:

"My previous answer covers the question exactly; and I will further state that I *imagine* he [the president of Standard oil of Indiana] has an office in the building, but I never have been in it."⁴¹

Hadley had won the admission that the office of the president of Standard oil of Indiana was in the Standard building in New York City. Then the air became tense as the pivotal question, toward which Hadley had been consistently driving, was asked:

"It is charged in the information in this case," said the Attorney-General, "that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri and the Republic Oil Company of New York are, in the State of Missouri, in a combination, trust and agreement in violation of the anti-trust laws of the State. Is it not a fact, within your knowledge, that all or a majority of the stock in those three corporations is held, owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, either by itself or through some other corporation or individual?"⁴²

Attorneys for the Standard oil company objected to this question, and Rogers declined to answer "on the advice of counsel."

³⁹The original question was whether or not the office of the president of Standard oil of Indiana was in the big Standard building in New York at 26 Broadway.

⁴⁰Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 236.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, p. 237.

⁴²*Ibid.*

Hadley's confidence in the sufficiency of existing law was not shaken, but he admitted that he experienced great anxiety in the following weeks until his appeal to the courts of Missouri was ruled on.⁴³ He believed that officers of large corporations could not claim exemption from answering questions on stock ownership on constitutional grounds to hide their own crimes.⁴⁴ The Missouri Supreme court on February 26, 1906, decided in effect, that witnesses before commissioners in the Standard oil hearing must answer questions touching stock ownership.⁴⁵

Rogers was sullen but tractable when he was called again to the witness stand on March 24, 1906, and was very prompt in answering all questions. Nevertheless, when the time came for the final crushing admission, he compelled his attorneys to make it for him. Frank Hagerman made the statement, dictated by Attorney General Hadley and agreed to by the Standard oil lawyers. It ran:

Subject to the objection that the fact is immaterial and incompetent, it is admitted for the purpose of this case only, that now and during the time charged in the information, a majority of the shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and of the Republic Oil Company is held for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and that all of the shares of stock in Waters-Pierce Company standing on its books in the name of M. M. Van Buren are held for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.⁴⁶

On September 10, 1906, Clay H. Pierce, after many evasions, appeared in St. Louis and testified. In his testimony, he admitted that an agreement to a division of the oil trade in Missouri existed between the Standard oil company of Indiana and the Waters-Pierce oil company. The dividing line ran east and west through the State. He placed on Standard oil

⁴³*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 4, 1906: An article entitled "Home Life of Attorney-General Hadley."

⁴⁴A petition was made first to Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve of the New York Supreme court, but as a case was then pending before the Missouri Supreme court which when ruled upon would answer the question, he refused to rule upon it on the ground that the New York court should await the decision of the court of original jurisdiction.

⁴⁵*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 26, 28, 1906.

⁴⁶Morse, "The Taming of Rogers," p. 238.

of New Jersey the responsibility for any violation of the State laws.⁴⁷

On February 19, 1907, the companies had finished their testimony. A provisional decree was entered by the Supreme Court of Missouri on December 23, 1908, which declared the licenses of the Standard oil company of Indiana and the Republic oil company of New York forfeited and which ousted them from any and all rights and franchises granted to them under the laws of the State. Each was fined \$50,000. The Waters-Pierce oil company forfeited its charter and right to do business subject, however, to further provisions of the judgment. By these provisions, the dissolution of the Waters-Pierce charter was ordered unless its reorganization would be effected independent of Standard oil of New Jersey. In addition to the ouster, Waters-Pierce oil company was fined \$50,000.⁴⁸ The final decree was entered on March 9, 1909.⁴⁹

The Waters-Pierce company paid the fine and complied with the decree of the Supreme Court of Missouri. The Standard oil company of Indiana and the Republic oil company appealed from the judgment of the Missouri court to the Supreme Court of the United States, the appeal, on writ of error, thereby acting as a supersedeas in both cases. Therefore, the decree against them did not become effective until April 1, 1912, when the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri.⁵⁰

The results of Hadley's daring and effective labor were far-reaching. The Missouri proceeding served as a basis for action in Texas against Pierce and the Waters-Pierce com-

⁴⁷*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 10, 1906.

⁴⁸*State ex inf. v. Standard oil company*, 218 Mo., 467-69. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 23, 1908: In discussing the case, Hadley stated that "at least three efforts have been made by Attorneys for the oil trust to get me to compromise the cases. . . . It was intimated to me that the Oil Companies were willing to accept a good large fine and concede a victory to the state. The proposition was never reduced to details, as I have always told the lawyers who suggested it that I would not accept any compromise. The compromise propositions were entirely legitimate as might be made in any other kind of litigation."

⁴⁹*State ex inf. v. Standard oil company*, 218 Mo., 477-508.

⁵⁰*Standard oil company of Indiana v. State of Missouri* on the information of Hadley, attorney general succeeded by Major; Republic oil company v. same, 224 U. S., 272.

pany⁶¹ and for ouster suits against the same company in Oklahoma and Arkansas. It also was a precedent for the criminal proceedings against Standard oil directors in the State of Ohio⁶² and a basis for civil proceedings in the Federal court against the Standard oil company of New Jersey.⁶³

This last suit was brought in the Federal court under the Sherman anti-trust law. For several months in preparation for these proceedings, special government investigations were carried on in which the department of commerce and labor, the attorney general's office, and the interstate commerce commission took an active part.⁶⁴ The result of this Federal action, November 20, 1909, was the fining and the dissolution of the great octopus, the Standard oil company of New Jersey.⁶⁵ The case was appealed to the United States Supreme court by Standard attorneys on March 9, 1910; in October, the Supreme court upheld the decision of the lower court and ordered the Standard oil monopoly dissolved within thirty days.⁶⁶

Hadley maintained throughout the long struggle that the most vital principle involved was the demonstration of the supremacy of the law—a demonstration which he felt was greatly needed in this country.⁶⁷ His reaction to the Missouri Supreme court decision follows:

The decision of the court, of course, is a complete victory for the State. The fight has been a long one and a hard one. It is difficult to realize in this day of complete deference to the law on the part of the owners of large industrial corporations, the fierce opposition and studied insolence with which efforts, to get the facts in this case, were met three years ago.

At the time this suit was begun and prosecuted, there was not a suit against the Standard Oil Trust pending in any state or federal court,

⁶¹Cocke, William A., *The Bailey Controversy in Texas with Lessons From the Political Life-Story of a Fallen Idol*, Vol. I, pp. 127-32. Flynn, *God's Gold*, pp. 424-25.

⁶²"The Standard Oil on Trial: Civilly," in *Outlook*, Vol. LXXXIV (November 24, 1906), p. 685.

⁶³*Ibid.*, pp. 684-86; Haskell, "The People, His Clients," p. 719.

⁶⁴"The Standard Oil on Trial: Civilly," p. 686.

⁶⁵Flynn, *God's Gold*, p. 438.

⁶⁶Standard oil company of New Jersey *et al. v. The United States*, 221 U. S., 1. This was an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

⁶⁷*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 26, 1907.

The facts as to its plan of organization were entirely unknown. I went to see Miss Ida M. Tarbell,⁵⁸ and the best informed men on Wall Street; and they could give me no information upon this question. I subpoenaed the officers of these companies here in Missouri, and they either said that they did not have the information desired or else they declined to answer on the ground that their answers would tend to incriminate them . . .

The satisfaction that I feel in the final result is the realization that my work has not been a useless one, and the satisfaction that any citizen ought to feel from the fact that it has been again demonstrated that the law and its processes are equal to any problem that our complicated commercial system can produce, and that no combination of money and of power is above the law or will be permitted to violate it with impunity.⁵⁹

On the material side, competition in the oil business was made possible, and a larger number of oil companies were admitted to do business than ever before in the history of the State. The theories which were so prevalent in the business dealings of the day—that nothing succeeds like success and the end justifies the means—were given a real blow. The price of wholesale petroleum dropped from 9½ cents to 6½ cents a gallon, which meant a saving of approximately \$600,000 a year to the people of Missouri.⁶⁰

With youthful audacity and an unsurmountable and rare courage, Hadley won his case and proved that the law of his State was higher than the "higher law" of trust management.

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, March 1, 1906. In an address in Kansas City on March 1, 1906, Ida M. Tarbell said: "In writing my history of the Standard Oil I spent a great deal of time searching court records for facts. In no instance did I find as conclusive and definite evidence as has been brought out by Mr. Hadley. Attorney-Generals in the past seem to have struck out in the dark. Mr. Hadley knew where to strike and he has dealt Standard Oil some telling blows."

⁵⁹*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 23, 1908.

⁶⁰Long, Hazel Tutt, *The Political Career of Herbert S. Hadley*, p. 47. The ousting of the Standard oil company and its subsidiaries from the State of Missouri was followed by the successful prosecution of the Harvester trust, the Lumber trust, the Delmar Jockey club, and the famous railroad rate cases. Besides these, Hadley's fight against the insurance organizations of the State, involving eighty-nine companies, was settled without a suit. It was agreed that the State was to be rerated on the basis of the companies' premiums and losses, which meant approximately a 10 per cent reduction in rates for policyholders.

MISSOURI RAILROADS DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION¹

BY MARGARET LOUISE FITZSIMMONS

The purpose of this article is to trace the history of the major railroads of Missouri from 1860 to 1870. During this period, railroads from the eastern part of the United States made passenger and freight connections with St. Louis by ferryboat across the Mississippi river. But since the Eads bridge was not opened until later, attention is centered upon the local railroads of the State. Because of limited space, the minor railroads and the less important branches of the major Missouri roads are not discussed here.

During the period preceding the Civil war, the people of the State were railroad-minded; they thought and acted in terms of railroads. Politics, legislation, newspapers, public meetings, industry, and invention were made to serve this new means of transportation. On February 13, 1859,² the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was completed, at that time the only road which had been completed. Unfinished lines of other roads radiated from St. Louis. By February 1, 1861, the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was operating to Sedalia. It had been projected from St. Louis to Kansas City in the hope that the national government would select St. Louis as the eastern terminus of the contemplated transcontinental railroad. The Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, running from the main line at Franklin, now Pacific, was extended to Rolla on January 1, 1861, and plans were made to continue it southwest by way of Springfield to reach the rich natural resources of Jasper county and to open that area to settlement.³ The St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, planned from St.

¹This article is a summary of the author's Master's thesis, *Railroad Development in Missouri, 1860-1870*, written at Washington university under the direction of the late Dr. Thomas Maitland Marshall.

²Riegel, Robert E., "The Southwestern Pool" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 1 (October, 1924), p. 12.

³*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 17th G. A., 1st Sess., 1852-53, pp. 10-14; *Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad to the Stockholders*, (1861), p. 9.

Louis to southeast Missouri in order to serve the lead and iron industries of St. Francois and Madison counties, was finished as far as Pilot Knob on April 2, 1858. From Mineral Point, on the main line of this road, an extension was laid to Potosi.⁴ On February 16, 1859, the North Missouri railroad, designed to carry passengers and freight between St. Louis and the Iowa border, formed a junction with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad at Macon.⁵ The latter line crossed the State from Hannibal to St. Joseph. It was of prime importance not only to local business but also to the through trade with the Far West which began north of St. Louis.

National, State, and local aid had been proffered generously to private undertakings, so that Missouri might realize her ambitious program of extension. For this extension, the United States granted over three million acres of land.⁶ Missouri authorized an issue of State bonds, backed by first mortgage liens upon the several roads, to the aggregate sum of approximately \$24,000,000.⁷ Cities, towns, and counties subscribed magnanimously to the railroad enterprises in their immediate districts. However, aid was curtailed when the feeling grew that these gifts had been lavish and ill-used. The national financial derangement of 1861 was felt in Missouri. All the railroads, with the exception of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, failed to pay the State the interest due on the State bonds issued in their behalf and were thereby subject to forfeiture to the State. The crisis of 1861 caused a temporary suspension of interest in railroad problems, and, therefore, the question of foreclosure was dropped by the State for several years.

The railroads were an important factor in the Civil war. For the first time, they were used on a large scale for military purposes in the struggle between the states. They served as advantageous connecting links between centers of population

⁴Parker, Nathan H., *Missouri as It is in 1867*, p. 59.

⁵*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 10th G. A., 1st Sess., 1850-51, pp. 483-88; *Report of the Board of Public Works of Missouri*, (1860), p. 13.

⁶Poor, Henry V., *Manual of the Railroads in the United States, 1871-1872*, p. 414.

⁷*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. IV, p. 62.

and production. They afforded, in many instances, the only practical means by which troops and supplies could be moved. This war furthered the development of railways, because it was found that railroads increased the fighting power of armies. Strategical advantages, unattainable but for the early arrival of reinforcements at threatened points, were reasonably assured with the aid of railroads. It was proved that expeditions could be undertaken at a distance from the base of supplies when rail communication was available.⁸

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Missouri held a key position. On the west, Missouri lay between the rest of the free states and Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and California; on the east, she controlled the banks of the Mississippi river opposite Kentucky and part of Tennessee. Therefore, Missouri's position was of strategic importance. The aim of the North was to hold St. Louis, the railroads radiating therefrom, and the terminals of these roads. St. Louis was visioned as a rallying point for Union men, the railroads as available means of transporting troops and supplies, and the terminals as field bases from which all operations could be conducted.⁹ On the other hand, the State government—that is, Governor Jackson and a quorum of the general assembly—and many Missourians favored the southern cause and determined to destroy the railroads which they themselves had built rather than allow the Federal government the advantage of possession. Consequently, military expeditions were undertaken by both the North and the South, the North to gain control of the railways, and the South, failing to gain control, to destroy them. It was during the Civil war that railroad destruction and restoration became a science. At the outset, methods of wrecking were somewhat primitive, but time and experience developed railroad sabotage into a science.¹⁰ Local devastation was initiated in June, 1861, by Missouri's governor, Claiborne F. Jackson. During a conference in St. Louis with General Lyon

⁸Pratt, Edwin A., *The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Conquest, 1833-1914*, p. 14.

⁹*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Reports of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. III, pp. 457-58.

¹⁰Pratt, *The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Conquest, 1833-1914*, pp. 15, 27-29.

of the United States army, Jackson and Sterling Price, commander of the State forces, made an attempt to gain a position of neutrality for Missouri in the war between the states. Failing to achieve their desire, Jackson and Price hastened to the St. Louis depot of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, commandeered a locomotive, and rushed to Jefferson City. On the way, they destroyed the Gasconade and Osage bridges and cut the telegraph wires in an effort to check Lyon's advance.¹¹ Before leaving St. Louis in pursuit, Lyon sent a force toward Rolla, by way of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri to block the possible retreat of the State government and militia into southwest Missouri.¹²

After the defeat of the Federals at Wilson's creek on August 10, 1861, they fell back to Rolla, and Price went north to regain control of the Missouri river and to destroy the railroads. In this campaign, the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was damaged, and a quarter mile of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad near Potosi was ruined. In a dispatch dated August 3, 1861, to Major General Polk, the Confederate general Gideon S. Pillow, stated that he had made arrangements with a friend to return to St. Louis and with his secret society to destroy large portions of the Iron Mountain railroad. He concluded: "This is essential to be done, and as quickly as possible, as a means of crippling the enemy in future movements looking to a concentration of forces to meet us."¹³ Ulysses S. Grant, commanding at Ironton, Missouri, requested instant aid from Lincoln to rout out Jeff Thompson and his "gang of Indians," who boasted that the people of southeast Missouri not only welcomed them but assisted them in making several attacks upon the Iron Mountain railroad and in shipping 18,000 pounds of lead to the Confederates.¹⁴ At the same time, Price ordered the demolishment of the Hannibal and St. Joseph

¹¹*Daily Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), June 12, 13, 1861; *Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad to the Stockholders*, (1862), p. 6.

¹²Violette, Eugene M., *A History of Missouri*, p. 358.

¹³*The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. III, pp. 628-29.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 235, 440-41, 536-37; *Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), October 17, 1861.

railroad to facilitate his plan to retake Missouri north of the river.¹⁵

To thwart Price's designs, Brigadier General John Pope was given command in north Missouri in July, 1861, with instructions to protect the railroads and to suppress local disorder. On reaching his post, sometime before August 3, 1861, he found railroad havoc the order of the day. To end these outrages, he placed upon leading southern sympathizers the responsibility of preserving the railroad property within their area. But, on September 29, 1861, soon after Pope had restored order and withdrawn his troops, a large number of Missouri secessionists, directed by practical railroad men, uprooted and burned one hundred miles of the North Missouri railroad from Macon to Warrenton. Consequently, Federal forces were returned, and President Lincoln authorized General Halleck to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. On December 26, 1861, Halleck issued General Orders, No. 34, declaring he would enforce martial law in Missouri.¹⁶

In the same month, Price ordered his followers to destroy all railroad bridges and telegraph lines in their vicinity. Fires were to be set in St. Louis, and a general insurrection was to break out in all of the northern counties of the State. The time set was determined by private signals, thousands of which were discovered by federal agents. Some twelve or fifteen thousand armed men, organized to carry out Price's directions, were captured or scattered before they could go into action. Nevertheless, bridge burning continued. However, this mischief was not done openly by armed enemies but in secret by citizens supposedly living quietly on their farms. Frequently when a bridge or building was set on fire, an hour later the culprit was working quietly in his field.

¹⁵*The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. III, p. 722.

¹⁶*Daily Missouri Republican*, December 23, 24, 27, 1861. *The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. I, pp. 415-16, 423-24; Vol. VIII, pp. 395, 401, 468, 611, 612; Series II, Vol. I, p. 189. *Annual Report of the North Missouri Railroad Company*, (1866), p. 18. In less than an hour after the news of this destruction reached the offices of the North Missouri railroad, orders were given for immediate repair. The president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad furnished a corps of bridge builders to reconstruct the road from Macon southward while the North Missouri company built from Warrenton northward. In twenty days, trains ran to Macon.

The civil courts were unable to give assistance. In an effort to cope with the situation, General Halleck issued General Orders, No. 32, at St. Louis, on December 22, 1861, declaring that death would be the penalty for bridge burners, that secessionists living in regions where railroad damage occurred would be pressed into service to repair the damage, that those who claimed to be Unionists must either notify the authorities of the hostile actions of their neighbors or be regarded as *particeps criminis* and treated accordingly, that towns and counties in which the destruction took place must pay for the damage and for the expense of restoration unless it could be proved that the people could not have prevented the destruction because of the superior force of the enemy. Many persons accused of bridge burning were tried. Some were convicted, but most of them were released for want of sufficient evidence. Finally, on January 10, 1862, the situation became so serious that responsible citizens of north Missouri, though secessionist, rallied to arms and stopped bridge conflagrations for a time.¹⁷

The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, as stated previously, was owned and operated by Boston capitalists who supported the Union cause. However, its route was laid through territory where staunch southern supporters continually harassed the line because it served northern interests. Bushwhackers tore up the tracks, ditched trains, burned rolling stock and station equipment, and fired upon passing trains. Unknown miscreants burned timbers sufficiently to weaken railroad bridges which gave way as soon as trains came upon them, causing great loss of life and property.

Erastus Corning wrote to Simon Cameron, secretary of war, on May 1, 1861, in behalf of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. He claimed that the secession movement in north Missouri and along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was stronger than in any southern state. He said that he feared the seizure of the road by secessionists, the interruption of government and commercial travel, and the confiscation of the company's property. He made clear that it

¹⁷*The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. VIII, pp. 401, 462-64, 475-76, 493, 500-502; Series II, Vol. I, pp. 238, 247, 264.

was of vital importance to the Federal government that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad be preserved for its owners and that its free and uninterrupted use be maintained at all times and at all hazards. He pointed out that it furnished the only accessible and speedy route by which the government could communicate with Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah, or with its military posts along the western and northwestern frontier as far as the foot of the Rocky mountains. A Confederate dispatch from Colonel M. Jeff Thompson to Jefferson Davis, May 6, 1861, confirmed the report of Erastus Corning. Thompson maintained that the portion of Missouri north of the Missouri river would be the principal battleground between the North and the South. He, too, felt that St. Joseph, with its railroad connections, was the key to Kansas, New Mexico, and Utah. He contended that the Union was determined to have it, but that the Confederacy was ready to fight for it.¹⁸

Pope sent Union troops to Palmyra to quell these irregularities in Marion, Ralls, Monroe, and Shelby counties. The county court was notified by Pope to supply them with rations and to pay all their expenses; if it failed to comply, the city council was directed to provide for their maintenance at county expense; and upon omission by both the city court and city council, the soldiers were ordered to take means of sustenance wherever available.¹⁹

Mr. Hayward, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, stated that the road could not be operated except under military protection, but the people of north Missouri and the officers of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad could not withstand the outrages perpetrated by government troops. Hayward charged that the Federals raided stores for rations, broke into and searched houses without reason, drank excessively, fired from windows of moving trains upon peaceful citizens, arrested civilians without sufficient cause, and imposed dangerous and embarrassing penalties upon leading citizens.²⁰ For example, Mr. McAfee, speaker of the last house of representatives of the Missouri legislature, was ar-

¹⁸*Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. I, pp. 677-78, 690; Series II, Vol. I, pp. 195-97.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, Series I, Vol. III, pp. 457-59.

²⁰*Ibid.*, pp. 433-35, 458-59, 496-97.

rested. General Hurlbut assigned him to dig ditches when the temperature was above one hundred degrees in the shade. A few days afterward, when McAfee was to be taken from Macon to Palmyra, Hurlbut decided to tie him on top of an engine cab. However, the railroad men refused to carry out this inhuman order; as McAfee was being marched down the station platform to be placed on the engine cab, the signal was given and the train started without him. In an effort to end such appalling conditions, the citizens of Palmyra pledged that they would keep peace in Marion county. Nevertheless, recurrent attacks upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad by southern sympathizers and military occupation continued. Meanwhile, Price was forced to retreat to southwest Missouri, and then into Arkansas, where he was defeated at Pea Ridge in March, 1862.²¹

President Lincoln in a letter to the commander of the Department of the West stated that, as Price had retreated into Arkansas, Missouri was left almost free of the enemy. He suggested that the Union troops be divided into two observation groups, one occupying Sedalia, the other Rolla, the termini of the railroads. At these points, the Federal forces were to be trained and equipped and the railroads guarded. The president thought that from Sedalia and Rolla it would be easy to repel hostile forces entering Missouri from the Southwest. Lincoln's plan of defense was followed; and, although raids were made by Colonel M. Jeff Thompson, Poindexter, Marmaduke, Shelby, and others, the railroads were kept open and suffered only negligible damage during 1862 and 1863 in comparison with that of 1861.²²

The object of Price's invasion of Missouri in 1864, as shown by intercepted dispatches, was to hold Missouri and Kansas during the time of the presidential election, to prevent the election, and to embarrass the government of the United States. Price also wished to gain control of the Missouri government and to destroy the corn which was ripe at that

²¹*Ibid.*, pp. 433-36, 458-59; Series II, Vol. I, pp. 202, 206-210.

²²McElroy, John, *The Struggle for Missouri*, pp. 238-39. This letter was found in the same envelope which contained Lincoln's letter to General Curtis with his order for the superseding of General Frémont.

time. Previous to and during his invasion, guerrilla warfare raged in north Missouri with redoubled fury. Confederate agents, amnesty oath-takers, southern sympathizers, and secessionists of every sort arose at the approach of the great invasion.

Sterling Price entered southeast Missouri in September, 1864, and advanced to Pilot Knob to gain control of the lead mines and to take possession of the terminus and route of the Iron Mountain railroad. He was unsuccessfully opposed by Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr., who spiked the guns, blew up the magazine, and, finally, in the commotion caused by the explosion, retreated toward Rolla. Shelby and Marmaduke pursued and attacked Ewing at Harrison, now Leesburg, on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. Thereafter, they and other Confederates who were in possession of the road withdrew northward to join Price, who was advancing up the course of the Iron Mountain line. Following a feigned attack upon St. Louis from Richwoods, the Confederates marched westward along the right of way of the Pacific railroad. During this invasion, the Iron Mountain road was destroyed south of De Soto; the Southwest Branch railroad was demolished and the main line of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was damaged to the amount of \$1,000,000.²³

Price was aided by such men as Quantrill, Anderson, Todd, and others, who rekindled guerrilla warfare in north Missouri, and destroyed railroads in their raids. In September, 1864, a north Missouri train, bound from St. Louis to Macon, was stopped at Centralia, fired upon, searched, and pillaged by bushwhackers under the command of Bill Anderson. Twenty-six of the twenty-seven Federal soldiers aboard were lined up and shot down before a firing squad. Having reached a state of excitement bordering on insanity, the guerrillas set fire to the empty train and put it in motion down the track toward Sturgeon. With savage yells, they rode away.

²³*Daily Missouri Republican*, September 28, 30, October 1, 2, 5, 16, 23, 1864. *The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, Illustrative Incidents, Poetry, etc.*, edited by Frank Moore, Series I, Vol. XLI, pp. 307-317, 622-48, 678-85, 693-95. *History of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri*, pp. 23-24. *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad to the Stockholders*, (1865), pp. 7-9.

Major General Rosecrans reported that more than half of this murdering party was composed of young men from Boone county. A few days after the Centralia massacre, Anderson was raised to the rank of a Confederate captain by General Price at Boonville. With an ironical admonition from Price to behave himself, Anderson was ordered to cripple permanently the North Missouri railroad in order that Union forces could not be sent from St. Louis to head off Price as he moved westward along the Pacific line.²⁴

At the close of the Civil war, it was evident that rail transportation had gained ascendancy over water transportation and that interest in railroad projects had revived. The country was conscious of the power and necessity of rail highways and aware of the inadequacies of rail facilities as they then existed.²⁵ In consequence, the era of local railroads gave way to one of transcontinental rail highways.²⁶ To this end, a uniform track gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches was adopted.²⁷ The "eating cribs" of the fifties and sixties gave place to modern dining cars, and the old "ruff and ready sleeping cars" were replaced by modern Pullmans.²⁸ Bridges were constructed to span the rivers.²⁹ General laws supplanted special laws. National regulation of passenger and freight rates was inaugurated. Railroad associations were formed. Smaller roads, controlled by nonresident capitalists, were consolidated into trunk lines extending from far north to extreme south and from east to west.³⁰ In 1869, the Union Pacific was finished, joining the United States by rail from the Atlantic

²⁴Goodman, Thomas M., *A Thrilling Record*, pp. 19-26; *Daily Missouri Republican*, September 30, October 27, 1864; *The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. XLI, pp. 417-18, 632-33; *The Rebellion Record*, Vol. XI, p. 411; *Annual Report of the North Missouri Railroad Company*, (1866), pp. 7-8.

²⁵Moody, John, *The Railroad Builders*, pp. 13-14.

²⁶*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 25th G. A., Reg. Sess., 1869, pp. 75-76; Riegel, *The Story of the Western Railroads*, p. 41.

²⁷*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 23rd G. A., Reg. Sess., 1864-65, p. 101; Pratt, *The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Conquest, 1833-1914*, p. 18.

²⁸Moody, *The Railroad Builders*, p. 16; Starr, John W., *One Hundred Years of American Railroadroing*, pp. 282-86.

²⁹*U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. XIV, pp. 244-46; *Senate Reports*, 40th Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 168, pp. 1-16.

³⁰Moody, *The Railroad Builders*, pp. 14-15.

to the Pacific.³¹ In this program of rail expansion, Missouri played an important part; her railway lines were links by which the western railroads were connected with those of the east and the northern railroads with those of the South. The tracks of several roads were joined in St. Louis, and a single depot was planned into which all lines would run.³²

Toward the end of the Civil war, the people of Missouri renewed their interest in the railroad problems of the State. As has been stated, by July 1, 1861, all Missouri railroads, with the exception of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, had ceased their payments of interest to the State and were therefore by law the property of the State.³³ Since most of the roads were unfinished, the solution of this problem was a difficult one. Partisan newspapers and party leaders made the railroad question a political issue. The State had the choice of selling the railroad properties for the liquidation of the bonded debts, of seizing the roads and operating them as State railroads, or of releasing the State liens in order that the different companies might complete the construction of the railroads to the State boundaries. According to Riegel in *The Story of the Western Railroads*, the Missouri Constitution of 1865 provided that the railroads create a sinking fund in order to retire their State debt. Failure to create such a fund led to the foreclosure of the roads concerned and to their sale at public auction. These sales gave rise to rumors of scandalous character and to subsequent investigations.³⁴

³¹*Senate Executive Documents*, 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. II, No. 90, pp. 1-11.

³²*Daily Missouri Republican*, September 10, 13, October 4, 1861; February 28, March 9, 18, 20, 1869. The sums paid Missouri railroads for war services are discussed in the following references: *U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. XII, pp. 614-15; *House Executive Documents*, 43rd Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. XVI, pp. 252, pp. 1-13; *House Reports*, 39th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. III, No. 29, pp. 1-2; *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. III, p. 440; Vol. IV, pp. 110-12; *Annual Report of the North Missouri Railroad Company*, (1865), p. 8; *ibid.*, (1866), pp. 7-8; *Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad to the Stockholders*, (1862), p. 14; *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad to the Stockholders*, (1863), pp. 11-12; Haney, L. H., *A Congressional History of Railways in the United States, 1850-1887*, pp. 16, 34-38; Million, John W., *State Aid to Railways in Missouri*, pp. 126-27.

³³*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. III, p. 438; Vol. IV, pp. 62-63.

³⁴Riegel, *The Story of the Western Railroads*, pp. 52-53.

As the State dealt individually with the railroads in working out these financial difficulties, some roads fared better than others. In order to complete the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, the legislative session of 1863-1864 permitted the company to mortgage the road from Dresden to Kansas City; the earnings of the entire route were pledged to pay the principal and interest on the proposed mortgage.³⁵ Thus, with funds raised in 1864, this line was built westward from Sedalia to Warrensburg and eastward from Kansas City to Independence. After Price's raid, the funds obtained from the Dresden bonds were used to repair the damage on the finished portion of the line.³⁶ Hence, the means for advancing the road were absorbed. However, a subsequent act of the general assembly, approved on January 7, 1865, enabled the St. Louis county court to issue to the president and directors of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, county bonds to the amount of \$700,000.³⁷ With this addition to an impoverished treasury, the road was extended west from St. Louis and east from Kansas City. Working conditions were dangerous and discouraging; guerrillas abounded; contractors were robbed of horses, mules, wagons, and provisions; laborers were frightened from their work. Military protection was provided to insure vigorous execution of the enterprise. In spite of difficulties, the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was opened from St. Louis to Kansas City in September, 1865.³⁸ During the winter of the same year, the road was extended westward from Kansas City to form a junction with the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad.³⁹

By 1868, the accumulated debt of the Pacific railroad company to the State totaled more than \$11,000,000.⁴⁰ The legislature agreed that the debt must be paid and took action to sell the road for about \$9,000,000. However, the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri asked that they be

³⁵*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 22nd G. A., Adj. Sess., 1863-64, pp. 50-58.

³⁶*Pacific Railroad Controversy*, p. 5. (An open letter to the stockholders, with a series of articles originally published in the *Daily Missouri Democrat*.)

³⁷*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 23rd G. A., Reg. Sess., 1864-65, pp. 335-36.

³⁸*Daily Missouri Republican*, September 21, 1865.

³⁹*Ibid.*, January 27, 1864.

⁴⁰Millon, *State Aid to Railways in Missouri*, pp. 184-85.

given the first opportunity to buy it. The general assembly approved of this request, and on March 31, 1868, turned the road over to them free from the State lien, upon the payment of \$5,000,000.⁴¹ Accounts given in the case of James L. Lamb and others against the Pacific railroad company charged that members of the Missouri legislature had been bribed to pass the act to sell the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. Many years later, the exposure and punishment of those guilty of this instance of "boodling" brought Missouri national notoriety. In 1868, these charges and the consequent public disgrace caused dissension within the company which culminated in 1869 in the exposure of shocking monopolies controlled by members of the board of directors of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri company.⁴²

Since the State liability incurred in behalf of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri was over \$4,000,000, legislative acts provided for the sale of this railroad to secure its completion and thereby to open up southwest Missouri. In addition, on February 19, 1866, the legislature changed the name of the road to Southwest Pacific railroad. It was further stipulated that in case the purchaser failed to carry out the requirements of the sale contract, the road would revert to the State.⁴³ Accordingly, on May 28, 1866, the Southwest Pacific railroad was sold to John C. Frémont for about \$1,300,000.⁴⁴ Upon payment of \$325,000, it was turned over to him. While Frémont and his associates held the Southwest Pacific, they obtained the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad from the United States Congress. This grant was made to aid construction of a railroad and tele-

⁴¹*Daily Missouri Republican*, February 5, 8, May 7, 1868; *Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., Adj. Sess., 1868, p. 114.

⁴²*The Pacific Railroad Controversy*. *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 26, 1867; February 7, 8, April 18, 19, 28, May 5, 6, 7, 12, August 2, 4, 1868; February 9, 26, March 29, 30, August 11, November 16, 18, 20, 1869. *Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., Adj. Sess., 1868, p. 114. James Lamb et al. v. Pacific railroad company et al. in Docket No. 2590 and Chancery Rule Book B, pp. 65, 67, 69, 74, in records on file in office of clerk of U. S. District court, St. Louis.

⁴³*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 23rd G. A., Adj. Sess., 1865-66, pp. 101-103, 107-114.

⁴⁴*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. IV, p. 97; *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 1, 1866.

graph line extending from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast. To aid the project, a gift of 17,000,000 acres was made.⁴⁵ Frémont became president of the proposed Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, and consolidated it with the Southwest Pacific railroad company by interlocking the directors of the two corporations. After the track of the Southwest Pacific was laid from Rolla to Little Piney, a distance of twelve miles, Frémont sought for an extension of time in which to complete the road. The general assembly refused his request, and the governor seized the railroad in June, 1867, upon the ground that the terms of sale had not been carried out. As a result the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company lost control over the Missouri portion of its projected transcontinental line.⁴⁶ To entice new bidders, the Missouri legislature provided that the State lien on the Southwest Pacific railroad be dropped and that the proceeds of the resale be held by the State treasurer to be used to finish the railway. Local financiers and eastern capitalists, who purchased the road, became incorporated as the South Pacific railroad company.⁴⁷ They abided by the stringent terms of sale, finished the line to Springfield by May, 1870, and to the western border of Missouri, by October, 1870.⁴⁸ This work accomplished, they sold out to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company, and the two roads merged.⁴⁹

For several years, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain company failed to pay interest on State bonds amounting to \$3,501,000. In settlement, the general assembly provided a commission to sell the railroad to "the highest and best bidder." It was sold on January 9, 1867, to Andrew J. McKay, John C. Vogel, and Samuel Simmons for \$550,000. At the same time, the State commissioners sold the Cairo and Fulton railroad to Joseph C. Read, Andrew J. McKay, John C. Vogel,

⁴⁵*Senate Miscellaneous Documents*, 39th Cong., 1st Sess., No. 46, pp. 1-2; *Laws of the State of Missouri*, 23rd G. A., Adj. Sess., 1865-66, p. 321; Poor, *Manual of the Railroads in the United States, 1868-1869*, p. 340.

⁴⁶*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. IV, pp. 120-22; Scharf, J. Thomas, *History of Saint Louis City and County*, Vol. II, pp. 1167-68; *Daily Missouri Republican*, June 24, 26, 1867.

⁴⁷*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., Adj. Sess., 1868, p. 119.

⁴⁸Poor, *Manual of the Railroads in the United States, 1870-1871*, pp. 285-86.

⁴⁹Starr, *One Hundred Years of American Railroadings*, p. 274.

and Samuel Simmons for \$350,000. Three days later on January 12, 1867, these purchasers resold both railroads to Thomas Allen for \$1,275,000, at a profit of \$375,000.⁵⁰ Finally, because of the State-wide indignation, a legislative committee was appointed to investigate,⁵¹ and the attorney general of Missouri brought suit against the State commissioners and the purchasers of the railroads.⁵² In a preliminary report, the committee stated that higher bids had been offered both for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad and for the Cairo and Fulton railroad, and that although McKay, Vogel, Simmons, and Read were not very well known, the governor had acted in good faith.⁵³ In the meantime, Thomas Allen and thirteen stockholders became incorporated as the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad company and began construction work.⁵⁴ Suddenly, for no apparent reason, the governor seized the road. For this action, he was severely criticized.⁵⁵ Further investigation was made by the legislative committee which finally made the following report: the State commissioners had awarded the railroad to the "highest and best" bidder because the other bids, though larger, were speculative in character; the political adversaries of the administration were ready to attack any purchaser of a railroad from the State with charges of dishonesty no matter how upright his conduct might be; the original sale to McKay, Vogel, and Simmons was fair and therefore Allen's title was clear; the suit of the attorney general should be dropped; since Allen had fulfilled the terms of sale, the property should be returned to him and construc-

⁵⁰*Daily Missouri Republican*, September 28, November 17, 1866; January 14, 1867. Waterhouse, Sylvester, *The Resources of Missouri*, p. 52.

⁵¹*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., 1st Sess., 1867, p. 198; *Missouri Republican*, December 13, 1866.

⁵²*Daily Missouri Republican*, April 12, 13, 18, 1867; Million, *State Aid to Railways in Missouri*, p. 150.

⁵³*Report of the Railroad Investigating Committee, on the Sale of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads, Together with the Evidence*, (1867); *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 10, 1867.

⁵⁴*Report of the President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, to the Stockholders, Embracing Its History, Operations, and Condition, from the Organization of the Company to January 1, 1874*, pp. III-vi.

⁵⁵*Daily Missouri Republican*, January 16, 18, 25, 1868.

tion should be continued.⁵⁶ Soon thereafter, the whole matter was closed. On January 15, 1868, an act was passed which confirmed Thomas Allen's title to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, appropriated funds to build the line to the Arkansas border, and, as a peace offering, bestowed upon the Iron Mountain company a generous land grant made by the United States Congress in 1866 for a railroad to be constructed from Pilot Knob, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas. Allen was also recognized as the owner of the Cairo and Fulton railroad and was permitted to use the balance due the State in payment for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and the Cairo and Fulton railroads to lay rail to Arkansas.⁵⁷ The St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad was completed at midnight on August 14, 1869, when the last spike was driven in the middle of Bollinger tunnel.⁵⁸

The North Missouri railroad did not find its resources exhausted at the end of the Civil war. However, in bettering its condition and in extending its line, this road was more successful in gaining State aid than other local railroads. It contemplated a clever construction scheme to break the monopoly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad which catered to Boston and Chicago interests in north Missouri. Plans were made to extend the main line north from Macon to the Iowa boundary, to build a west branch from Moberly to Kansas City, and to construct a bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles. To raise funds, on February 16, 1865, the general assembly retired the State lien from the position of first mortgage to that of second mortgage, and empowered the company to issue its own first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000.⁵⁹ The North Missouri company had difficulty in disposing of these bonds.⁶⁰ To increase

⁵⁶*Report of the Select Committee on Iron Mountain Railroad in Relation to Mr. Allen's Original Title, and the Evidence Before the Committee; Also, the Report of Senator Woerner, (1868), Daily Missouri Republican, January 20, 28, 1868.*

⁵⁷*Laws of the State of Missouri, 24th G. A., Adj. Sess., 1868, pp. 61-63, 95-97. U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. X, p. 155; Vol. XIV, pp. 83-85. Daily Missouri Republican, February 12, March 18, 1868.*

⁵⁸*Daily Missouri Republican, August 15, 17, 1869.*

⁵⁹*Laws of the State of Missouri, 23rd G. A., Reg. Sess., 1864-65, pp. 90-96; Daily Missouri Republican, February 8, 1866.*

⁶⁰*Million, State Aid to Railways in Missouri, p. 164.*

the value and sale of the bonds, the State relinquished its lien altogether, and later sold its interest to Henry T. Blow and his associates for \$200,000. Before the transfer was effected, the purchasers were required to pledge under bond that they would furnish sufficient funds to lay the main line to the Iowa border and the west branch to Kansas City, and that they would erect the St. Charles bridge within a stated time.⁶¹ These purchasers kept their bargain. In December, 1868, the North Missouri railroad reached the Iowa line and there joined tracks with the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids railroad. The west branch was opened to Birmingham in the same month, and an agreement was made with the Kansas City and Cameron railroad to use their right of way from Birmingham to Kansas City.⁶² The St. Charles bridge was ready for traffic in May, 1871, in spite of the fact that the many eccentricities of the Missouri river retarded construction and created unexpected difficulties. By 1870, therefore, the North Missouri railroad connected substantially all parts of north Missouri.⁶³

The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad alone maintained solvency by paying annual interest on the \$3,000,000 State lien. As a reward for good behavior, this company was authorized to convert its bonds into preferred stocks, subordinate only to the State lien on the road. In 1865, the State withdrew its lien upon payment by the company of \$3,000,000, and permitted the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to issue its own first mortgage.⁶⁴ As this railway was controlled by Boston capitalists, St. Louis enterprises became jealous and hostile.⁶⁵ Therefore, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company turned its interest in the direction of Chicago and Boston. To serve these cities, the Hannibal and St. Joseph line improved

⁶¹*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., Adj. Sess., 1868, pp. 112, 113.

⁶²*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. IV, p. 355.

⁶³*Daily Missouri Republican*, August 14, 1868; June 4, July 14, 1869. *Corporate History of the Wabash Railroad Company*, pp. 52-53, 90, 139, 141-43. (In manuscript form in the office of the Wabash railroad company, St. Louis, Missouri.)

⁶⁴*Laws of the State of Missouri*, 22nd G. A., Adj. Sess., 1863-64, p. 482; *Laws of the State of Missouri*, 23rd G. A., Reg. Sess., 1864-65, pp. 84-86.

⁶⁵*Daily Missouri Republican*, February 20, May 10, 1860.

its connections. In the West, the Kansas City and Cameron railroad was extended from Cameron on the main route to Kansas City, a bridge was built to span the Missouri river at Kansas City, and west of Kansas City, the Cameron railroad connected with the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific railroad.⁶⁶ In the East, the Quincy and Palmyra railroad was acquired;⁶⁷ and the completion of a bridge across the Mississippi river from West Quincy, Missouri, to Quincy, Illinois,⁶⁸ brought about an exchange of passengers and freight with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, thus enabling the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad to send cars directly from Kansas City to Chicago and Boston.⁶⁹

Riegel states in *The Story of the Western Railroads*, "The entire debt of the railroads to the State of Missouri was unconditionally released because of the improbability that it would ever be paid. The entire amount was charged to the account of experience and the last of the bonds were paid in 1903."⁷⁰

"Missouri's Memorable Decade," from 1860 to 1870, witnessed the fulfillment of the dreams of early visionaries who planned railroads to join all parts of our State and nation. In 1860, Missouri boasted of 796 miles of railroad track. In January, 1869, Governor Thomas C. Fletcher announced that Missouri had 1,394 miles of finished road in operation and 569 miles in the process of construction and was connected by rail with San Francisco, New Orleans, Atlanta, St. Paul, Chicago, and the East.

The discovery of gold in the West gave impetus to the transcontinental railroad program. The railways carried people west and aided in the advance of the movement across the continent to the Pacific ocean. The Missouri roads transported immigrants across the State en route farther west, but, at the same time, definite campaigns were launched to encourage immigrants to settle along the route of Missouri railways.⁷¹

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, May 27, December 30, 1860; July 3, 1869. *Laws of the State of Missouri*, 24th G. A., 1st Sess., 1867, pp. 143-44.

⁶⁷*History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties, Missouri*, p. 853.

⁶⁸*U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. XIV, pp. 244-46.

⁶⁹*Daily Missouri Republican*, January 20, 1868.

⁷⁰Riegel, *The Story of the Western Railroads*, p. 53.

⁷¹*History of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri*, p. 8.

Partially as a result of railroad extension, Missouri's population increased. St. Louis became one of the largest cities in the United States, Kansas City developed into a railroad center rivaling St. Louis, the State boomed, and the western frontier was advanced to the Pacific coast.⁷² Today the Pacific Railroad of Missouri is part of the Missouri Pacific system. The Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri is called the Frisco, but, technically, it is a portion of the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway. The North Missouri railroad is owned by the Wabash railway company and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway is a link in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system. Recently, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain line sank its identity in the Missouri Pacific railroad.

⁷²*Report of the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 2, 28, 900.*

EARLY STE. GENEVIEVE AND ITS ARCHITECTURE

BY CHARLES E. PETERSON

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The colonization of the Mississippi valley began at the end of the seventeenth century—first from Canada and then by way of the Gulf of Mexico. Following the famous proclamation of La Salle, the French claimed this vast land for nearly three-quarters of a century and administrators of Versailles, Quebec, and New Orleans dreamed of a vast empire extending from the St. Lawrence to the gulf coast.

But Quebec, the capital, fell in the war with England. In 1762, France ceded the west half of the valley to Spain, and the remainder to England in the following year. Never again did she govern any part of the North American mainland.

Although the French settlements of the Mississippi valley were thus cut off from the mother country at an early date, they retained their peculiarly French characteristics and became as little islands of civilization in a vast wilderness. The foreign powers which governed these distant villages did little to change them fundamentally, and fifty years went by before the Anglo-American migration from the Atlantic seaboard engulfed them. Even today, after another century and a quarter have passed, some of the French character of these settlements still persists, and the architecture as well as the physiognomy and language of those people can still be observed on both sides of the river, particularly in Missouri.

In the "Illinois Country," as this region was called from an early date, there were at one time or another some forty Creole missionary, fur-trading, farming, mining, and military settlements. Of these none has retained more of its ancient appearance than the present town of Ste. Genevieve. The oldest settlement of the group on the Mississippi river—Cahokia, Illinois, founded in 1698—has suffered heavily from floods and the neglect of the English and Virginia governments.

Kaskaskia, founded in 1703,¹ was entirely washed away after nearly two centuries by a change of the river's course. What was left of colonial St. Louis disappeared in the fire of 1849 and the river-front development of the steamboat era.

The *Ste. Genevieve Archives*, now preserved in the library of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, have been comparatively untouched by systematic and definitive research.² Studied in connection with the colonial archives now in Europe and in California, some of which have been made available for general use, many new chapters in the early history of Missouri life will be written. The present sketch is offered only as an introductory essay on the French colonial architecture of Ste. Genevieve to enable the visitor to appreciate more what he will see there.

OLD STE. GENEVIEVE

Ste. Genevieve began its existence on the west bank of the Mississippi some three miles southeast of its present site. Although the river has altered its course since that time, the original location can be plotted today with a fair degree of accuracy. By the careful superposition of early river charts and land plats, the writer has demonstrated that the first Ste. Genevieve lay in the bottomlands directly across from old Kaskaskia.

No contemporary account of the founding of the village has yet come to light. Writers have been in disagreement as to the date almost since the town was begun.³ It was not

¹Palm, Sister Mary Borgias, *The Jesuit Missions of the Illinois Country, 1673-1763*, p. 41.

²The value of these documents, which seem to have been unknown to the historian, Louis Houck, was first revealed in Ward A. Dorrance's monograph, *The Survival of French in the Old District of Sainte Genevieve*.

³For varied discussions of this question see Houck, Louis, *A History of Missouri*, Vol. I, pp. 338-43; Yealy, Francis J., *Sainte Genevieve: The Story of Missouri's Oldest Settlement*, pp. 22 ff.; Schaaf, Ida M., "The Founding of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2 (January, 1933), pp. 145-60. The St. Gemme family papers, now destroyed, are said to have corroborated the approximate date of 1735. See *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 6 (July, 1906), p. 83. Writers in general have been tempted to explain the origin of Ste. Genevieve as a shipping base for the lead mines back in the hills, but there seems to be no documentary substantiation for such a theory. St. Philippe above Fort de Chartres is known to have been the headquarters for Renault, the pioneer large-scale mining operator.

shown on maps of 1733⁴ and 1734⁵ which detail the Kaskaskia vicinity, but it can be found on a map of 1755.⁶ The writer believes that the date will be definitely determined between those years and that it probably was shortly before 1750. A thorough sifting of the archives, including the *Kaskaskia Manuscripts*⁷ can be expected to reveal important information now missing.

Kaskaskia began as an Indian mission in 1703 and soon afterwards it developed into an agricultural community. The most desirable farming land lay in the rich river bottom, and grants of it were made at an early date. Development of the west bank probably began when all bottom lands on the east side were taken up. The writer believes that this agricultural over-flow was responsible for the founding of Ste. Genevieve, which was known to be in the beginning not a compact town, but a scattered row of houses along the river. Such a simple and natural origin would not likely be recorded at the time as an important event. It was not until the Spanish regime that this small agricultural suburb acquired a fair-sized population and a separate identity.

The oldest document mentioning Ste. Genevieve viewed by the writer concerns a public sale of land at that place announced in Kaskaskia on December 29, 1750. The property had belonged to one Gaboury, deceased, and was described as "a piece of land located at Ste. Genevieve on the other bank of the Mississippi."⁸ On this land, was a house of posts in the ground with a leanto at either end and two porches. At that time, it was customary in legal papers to identify such real

⁴Map entitled "*Partie Des Illinois*," dated 1733. (Ms. 4040 C. 19, in *Service Hydrographique Bibliothèque*, Paris.) This reference and the following one have been checked by the Reverend Gilbert J. Garraghan, S. J., and the Reverend Jean Delanglez, S. J.

⁵"*Carte D'Une Partie Des Illinois pour jâde seulement*," signed by Broutin. New Orleans, August 1, 1734. (*Archives Nationales*, C11. a 126Vo. 47 D, Paris.)

⁶Map entitled "*Partie du Cours du fleuve St. Louis ou Mississippi . . . par Mr. Bellin—1755*." (Ms. 4040 C, No. 22, in *Service Hydrographique Bibliothèque*, Paris.)

⁷This amazing collection of several thousand documents is preserved in the Randolph county recorder's office at Chester, Illinois.

⁸*Kaskaskia Mss.*, Public Papers III: "*Un terrain Sise et Situé a St. Genevieve De le autre bords du fleuve du Missipy*."

estate by mentioning the adjoining land-owners. In the case of this particular document, spaces were left for such names but were not filled in, suggesting that there were no immediate neighbors, that it was an isolated development.

The oldest known grants for land at Ste. Genevieve are two made in 1752 by Macarty, the French commandant at Fort de Chartres.⁹ The census of the same year¹⁰ shows a population totaling twenty whites and three negroes, with only eight owners of land, six of whom seemed to be in residence there. The property listed consisted of slaves, domestic animals, rifles, powder, shot, and land—the inventory of a frontier agricultural community. Only one man possessed any lead.

According to a sworn testimony recorded many years later, a Baptiste LaRose was the first settler. This is corroborated by the 1752 census which shows "Larose" to be the principal citizen of the place. He had a wife, three boys bearing arms, two daughters under twelve years of age, one *volontair* (possibly a hired hand or indentured servant), one negro, six oxen, five cows, seven bulls, six *jenise* (jennets?), eight horses, three mares, fifty hogs, five rifles, three livres of powder, seven livres of lead and shot, and seven arpents of land valued at one hundred livres. If the LaRose grant or a dated reference to it can be found, the beginnings of Ste. Genevieve can be fixed beyond a doubt.

Provisions for a church on the west bank of the river were made as early as 1752. In 1759, the settlement in the *Basse Pointe*, the fertile bottom lands, was referred to as the "*Poste de Saint Joachim*" in the first entry of the oldest parish records.¹¹ It was perhaps named after the old parish on the north side of the St. Lawrence river below Quebec.

The notarial records of the *Ste. Genevieve Archives* began in 1766 under the rule of Spain and most of our knowledge of the town comes from the years following. Captain Philip

⁹*Guibourd Papers*. (Manuscript collection in the library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

¹⁰The original of this census is among the *Vaudreuil Mss.* in the Huntington library, San Marino, California.

¹¹Yealy, *Sainte Genevieve*, p. 24.

Pittman of the English army was in the Illinois country in 1766 and stated that the village was then "about one mile in length" and contained seventy families.¹²

In 1769, Pedro Piernas reported that

. . . . The number of the inhabitants is 60 or 70. Counting individuals of both sexes, white and black, great and small, the population will amount to more than 600 persons. The houses are separated and scattered and for that reason the village appears of greater extent and the number of habitants greater.¹³

In 1782, the place was said to be too scattered to make its defense practicable.¹⁴ These descriptions indicate that the settlement was strung out along the Mississippi like many of the small villages along the St. Lawrence. This is not surprising, considering that most of the settlers were of recent Canadian origin.

The chief impetus to growth in population was the general exodus of the French from the east bank of the river to the west when the English occupation of Fort de Chartres began. Various censuses taken in Ste. Genevieve under the Spanish government show the population ranging as follows:

1772	691
1773	676
1795 ¹⁵	839
1796	773
1800	1163

No military construction is known to have existed in the old town. In 1770, only two officers and seven soldiers were ordered to be stationed at Ste. Genevieve¹⁶ and a house rented as a barracks.¹⁷ The greater part of the defense forces were militia who lived at home.

Back of the town in Canadian fashion, lay the long narrow fields of the inhabitants at right angles to the river and reach-

¹²Pittman, Philip, *The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi*, p. 50.

¹³Houck, Louis, *The Spanish Regime in Missouri*, Vol. I, p. 70.

¹⁴Minutes of a council of war held at St. Louis, July 9, 1782. (Original manuscript in the Bancroft library, Berkeley, California.)

¹⁵Census for the new town.

¹⁶Houck, *The Spanish Regime in Missouri*, Vol. I, p. 70.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 128.

ing to the hills. Even today, this pattern of ownership can be recognized by the fence rows. The chief product of these fields was wheat which was conveyed annually to New Orleans and which proved to be an important product in maintaining the gulf coast population.

THE NEW STE. GENEVIEVE

On June 6, 1785, Lieutenant Governor Cruzat wrote to Governor Miro:

The waters have risen so greatly from their source that they have entirely submerged the village of Santa Genoveva. All its inhabitants having been obliged to retire with great haste to the mountains [hillsides] which are one league away from the said village. They abandoned their houses which were inundated, and their furniture and other possessions which they had in them. Although the waters have now fallen, those inhabitants remain along the said coast without yet knowing the place where they can settle¹⁸

The year 1785 was thereafter known as *L'annee des grandes eaux*, and it is generally accepted as the year of the establishment of the new town.

Actually the facts are not as simple as that. As early as 1778, the river was causing serious trouble. Even then the house owned by Joseph Couture was "about to be destroyed by the river,"¹⁹ and a new settlement on Gabouri creek seems to have been forming soon thereafter. An examination of the list of official documents for 1785,²⁰ the year of the great flood, reveals no rush of land transfers in that year. The moving of the town was a gradual process over a period of time.

In 1787, thirteen inhabitants of the new town indicated its separate identity by petitioning to have their fields in *Le Grand Champs* divided from the others.²¹ *Petites Coles* appears as the name of the new settlement.²² The location

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 235.

¹⁹*St. Louis Recorded Archives*, Vol. II, Book I, p. 166. (In the office of the city recorder of St. Louis.)

²⁰*Ste. Genevieve Archives*, Misc. Bound Mss., No. 1. (In the library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

²¹*Ibid.*, Misc., Petitions, No. 22.

²²*Ibid.*, Misc., Churches, No. 34. St. Charles, Missouri, was also known as *Petites Coles* in this period. In the original Spanish, it is rendered *Pequeñas Cuestas*, meaning "Little Slopes" or "Hillsides."

of the church was not shifted from the old town to the new until 1794. As late as 1796, General Collot found at the old village "still a few huts remaining, inhabited by the traders."²³ Thus it will be seen that Ste. Genevieve consisted for a time of two separated settlements—Collot's map shows both—and that the transfer of location covered a minimum of eleven years.

The new settlement was built on rising ground between the north and south forks of Gabouri creek. The site was laid out in checkerboard fashion, as was St. Louis, St. Charles, New Madrid, and other colonial towns—perhaps, in accordance with a policy of the Spanish government or perhaps in emulation of New Orleans, the capital.²⁴ That this pattern was somewhat irregular was doubtless due to a lack of competent surveyors. A number of additional houses were strung out along the road to the Saline and up the south fork of the Gabouri. This development was much more compact than in the older town and it became the nucleus of the Ste. Genevieve of today.

The United States survey of 1842²⁵ by Joseph C. Brown, deputy surveyor, reconstructs the pattern of ownership in 1803. The streets divided the town into blocks, roughly, 350 by 400 feet. These blocks were in turn divided into four more or less equal parts described in deeds as "one arpent square." The more affluent inhabitants often owned a whole block but there were also men who owned scarcely more than the ground under their houses. Each building site, called an *emplacement*, was surrounded by a log palisade for protection or privacy, or both.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the town had increased considerably in size, largely because of the lawless

²³Collot, Victor, "A Journey in North America," in *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1908*, reprinted from the English edition of 1826, p. 204.

²⁴That the fine points of laying out colonial towns had been considered by the Spanish is illustrated by the interesting ordinances set forth by the King of Spain in 1573. These were reprinted in *Planning and Civic Comment*, April-June 1939, Part I, pp. 17-20. In contrast, French Kaskaskia had an irregular and haphazard plan.

²⁵A copy of this plat is preserved in the files of the secretary of State at Jefferson City.

conditions on the east bank of the river which drove many of the inhabitants to the Spanish side. Already, the French population had been augmented by a number of Spaniards, Anglo-Americans, and Germans, who had come for trading, mining, and land speculation. The Anglo-Americans, in particular, took up large outlying tracts of farm land, and as the country began to fill up, for the first time hunting became less profitable and the Indian trade dropped off. Many of the French moved back to the mining country or to advanced posts like St. Charles. These new and foreign influences caused the new town to be mixed in character. None of the oldest houses is purely French.

After the moving of the village, the *Grand Champs* continued to be used for farming. In the following years, other smaller outlying tracts were also cultivated, such as the *Point à Pichet* fields on the river north of Maxwell's hill, petitioned for in 1793 by six inhabitants and the "Grand Park Common Fields" on high ground west of the new village. There seem to have been no "Commons" (*Commune*) established as was customary in neighboring villages. Outlying settlements were the French royalist colony of *Nouvelle Bourbon* and the Peoria Indian village, both nearby to the south. When upper Louisiana became an American possession in 1804, Ste. Genevieve, according to Amos Stoddard, contained 180 houses.²⁶

In 1796, according to Victor Collot, there was a fort at this place.

On the upper part of the platform on which St. Geneviève is situated, stands a small fort, of the same form and constructed with the same kind of materials as that of St. Lewis; that is to say, square, and surrounded with planks to support the earth, and serve at the same time as palisades. Two pieces of iron cannon of two pounders, a corporal and two soldiers, were at this time the sole defence of the place.

This position on the whole is extremely bad, being much too distant from the river to protect its navigation. The fort on the southeast is entirely under the command of the platform on which it is built, the farther you go to the back of this position, the more the ground rises gradually; and these heights being connected with each other a great length of space, and commanding each other successively, it is impossible to occupy them all at once . . .²⁷

²⁶Stoddard, Amos, *Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana*, p. 216.

²⁷Collot, "A Journey in North America," p. 294.

It was inevitable that the town should change. Of his visit a few years later, Brackenridge says:

" . . . As I approached the rocky stream which winds round one side of the village and the common field of vast extent between it and the river, it was pleasing to find that the place had not undergone an entire change, although the appearance of a different style of building intermingled with the old abodes, showed that Americans had already set their feet in it. There was enough left to answer to the landscape preserved by memory, and which I had dwelt on so often, that it was as familiar as "household words." The large dwelling of the commandant, Monsieur Vallé, was still there; the inclosures of pickets, the intermingled orchards and gardens, still gave a character distinct from the American villages; while cattle, horned and without horns, were the chief occupants of the streets and highways"³⁸

The influx of a large number of Germans in the middle of the nineteenth century and the end of the slave economy which supported the leading families have been important factors in the development and change of the village. The new highway will only accelerate the process. The Creole language is fast dying out and many of the old houses have disappeared in recent years. Nearly all of the French furniture has been sold to out-of-town antique dealers and even its style has been lost to memory.

Parts of the town do, however, retain some of the original French and Creole flavor even to this day and if precautions are taken to retain it, there is a fair chance that the place will become better known and will be a more enjoyable spot for traveling Americans.

FRENCH HOUSES IN STE. GENEVIEVE

With the exception of the small fort described by General Collot, a wooden church, and possibly a jail, there were no public buildings in the new Ste. Genevieve. Two water mills, a horse mill, and a pottery kiln are the only structures of industrial character recorded. At some distance from the town, cattle ranches or dairies (*vacheries*), sugar camps (*sucrieries*), salt making plants, and lead mines were established. Many of

³⁸Brackenridge, Henry Mario, *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West*, p. 199.

the inhabitants or their slaves worked in the mines in the winter when the farms could be left for a few months. With the coming of the Americans, plans for ropewalks, distilleries, shoe factories, and other enterprises were announced, but how many were actually operated is not known.

Houses and their dependencies made up the town. Of the latter, the barn, stable (*étable, écurie*), shed (*hangard*), hen house (*poulailler*), corn house (*cabane à mahis*), and the oven (*four*) seem to have been the most common. Mention of the outside kitchen, the slave quarters (*cabane à négres*), and the bakehouse is also made in the early records. In colonial days, such buildings outnumbered the dwelling houses of the town, but they have all disappeared, presumably because they were not kept in repair. Three examples of wellheads of stone with windlasses and their peculiar wooden tops resembling pup tents remain in the town.

The old houses which remain are very interesting, although all have undergone many changes and in most cases there is little left to indicate the original appearance. As a rule, the attic and basement are more likely to reveal the original design of the house than any other part. From the 1760s on, New English or Anglo-American influences were strong in Kaskaskia immediately across the river, and all of the French houses of Ste. Genevieve bear evidence of these influences. There is not a single structure standing which is purely French. It is only by subtracting features known to be of English origin, a study of early documents, and an examination of contemporary buildings in France, Canada, and Louisiana that the truly French building technique in Missouri can be identified.

The French house of Ste. Genevieve is closely related in general structure to that of Canada and Normandy. The greatest innovation is the porch that has been wrapped around it. The porch (*galerie*) seems to have come up from lower Louisiana and the West Indies, where it was a hot-weather convenience and a protection to plastered walls. In France, slate, tile, and thatch were most commonly used for roofing because of the scarcity of wood. Many of the earlier houses built by the French on the Mississippi, particularly

on the east side, were thatched,²⁹ but the dry midwestern climate probably made straw roofs a great fire hazard and with the passing of years they are mentioned less and less frequently.³⁰ The shingle, or *bardeau*, which came into common usage was largely a North American adaptation by the French.

There were four types of wall construction used by the local French of that time. The *maison de poteaux en terre*, literally "house with posts in the earth," was a "palisadoed" house built of timbers set upright in the ground, fastened together only at the top. Above grade, the timbers or posts were squared and when built of rot-resisting cedar they made a sound and fairly permanent structure. This type, once the most common of all, is represented by three houses still standing in Ste. Genevieve. The style is very old, having been used in the first houses of Biloxi and New Orleans, and was probably taken over from the early Spanish settlements on the gulf coast.³¹ The type is unknown in France and Canada.

The *maison de pieux en terre* was also found in Ste. Genevieve. This type of house was built of posts entirely in the round—a cruder method first mentioned at Fort Orleans in 1724.³² At Ste. Genevieve, it was used mostly for outbuildings.

The second main type, the *maison de poteaux sur solle*,³³ with "posts on a sill," was a frame house, and a massive one because of the large size of the timbers and their close spacing. The sill was supported on a stone foundation, or occasionally, as farther south, on wood blocks, keeping the frame away from the dampness of the ground. This type of structure required more skill to build but was in general more durable. Most of the houses remaining from early Ste. Genevieve were built in this way.

²⁹Kaskaskia Mss., various private papers.

³⁰The roof of the St. Gemme-Amoureux house still carries a few of the roofing strips similar to those used on thatched Norman houses.

³¹Dr. George Kubler of Yale university writes that this type of construction was common in the Mexican *jacal* or hut before the Spanish conquest and was widely distributed along the gulf coast. See De Montigny, Dumont, *Mémoires Historiques sur la Louisiane*, Vol. II, p. 49.

³²*Archives Coloniales*, C13, C, 4:117-125-I. (Paris.)

³³The specification, "*de poteaux sur solle*," was apparently synonymous with "*en colombage*" and "*de belle charpente*," seen frequently in contemporary phrasing.

In the types just described, the walls were filled between the posts with clay and grass (*bouzellées*) or with stone and mortar (*pierrottées*). The former method of filling was common in Louisiana where Spanish moss was used; the latter, in Normandy. In nearly every house, these walls slope inward on all four sides to a marked degree. This characteristic, noted to be common in Canada as well, has not been explained.

The *maison de pierre*, or stone house, was brought from France and Canada to the upper Mississippi settlements at an early date. However, the type does not seem to have "caught on" in Ste. Genevieve. The old stone house near Mill creek on what is now the St. Mary's road may have been built in the colonial period, but its original character has practically been lost in alterations.

The *maison de pieces sur pieces*, the horizontal log house with "timbers on timbers," is not mentioned in the Ste. Genevieve records, although it was a common structure in Canada from early times.³⁴ The Creole apparently did not like the type as only a few small outbuildings seem to have been built in that way. Towards the end of the colonial period, there is ever increasing mention of the *maison en boulins*. This was apparently the Anglo-American cabin of round, unhewn logs.

There seem to have been at least two different types of floor plans—the very old arrangement of a single row of rooms end on end, and the more compact scheme of two rooms deep. In certain examples like the Bolduc house, the building was divided into sections which were not connected by interior doors. Small sleeping rooms or *cabinets* were once used but they have disappeared. The leanto (*appentis*) is frequently mentioned in the early records, but none has survived, unless the stone kitchen of the Bolduc house may be considered an example. Porches were found on one, two, three, or four sides of these buildings. The Bolduc and Jean Baptiste Vallé houses

³⁴The oldest wooden houses of Canada were made of carefully hewn or sawed timbers of heavy dimensions laid horizontally and mortised into upright timbers at the corners. This Canadian type was brought to the United States as may be seen in the Joseph R. Brown house built in 1863 and now standing in Browns Valley, Minnesota. Another Canadian type was dovetailed at the corners (*en queue d'aronde*).

retain the best evidences of the porch completely surrounding the building. These porches varied in width from 4 to 8 feet and most of them were floored, although some were not.

Above the walls rose the roof frame—a massive hewn affair composed of Norman trusses arranged to support a hip roof. Originally, these were made very steep to shed water from the thatching. In the region of Ste. Genevieve, the trusses were continued for some time as a matter of habit after thatching was discarded. None of these Ste. Genevieve hip roofs remain unchanged. Gables have been substituted in order to introduce window light to the attic space. The hip framing, however, remains in the Amoureux and Misplait houses and in the marks of the rafters in the Bolduc and Guibourd houses. In late transitional examples like the Janis-Ziegler house, the economy of the American roofing system has gained the upper hand and the picturesque trusses of Old France have been omitted.

Except for a few interior doors, practically all French interior woodwork, if there was ever any of note, has disappeared. Some crude paneling found lying in the attic of the Bolduc house is practically all that has been noted. Examples of fine French paneling are known in Canada and since skilled joiners were present in the eighteenth century in Missouri, it is not improbable that some of the more pretentious buildings were so decorated at one time. Some of the early Ste. Genevieve houses, otherwise French in character, show mantelpieces and trim such as can be found in eighteenth century Virginia buildings and which are clearly the work of Anglo-American joiners.

Glass was undoubtedly expensive in Ste. Genevieve during the colonial period, since it had to be imported from Europe. Most of the humbler houses probably used paper at the windows as in Canada,³⁵ or linen as in lower Louisiana.³⁶ Collot's engraving, "Typical Habitation of the Illinois Country," probably sketched by Warin during his visit of 1796, shows a small house without window sash. However, some glass was

³⁵Benson, Adolph B., (ed.), *The America of 1750: Peter Kalm's Travels in North America*, Vol. II, p. 460.

³⁶Letter from Richard Koch of New Orleans to the author.

used at Kaskaskia before the founding of Ste. Genevieve,³⁷ and mention is made of window glass in St. Louis as early as 1767.³⁸ The oldest record of glass in Ste. Genevieve is in a contract for a house for Simon Huberdeaux in 1769.³⁹ Probably the better houses of the village always had glass windows. The Guibourd house still has two pairs of casement windows similar to those of Canada and Louisiana.

Shutters (*contrevents*) were often mentioned in the early records and several examples of the interesting dovetailed type known in France can be seen in Ste. Genevieve today. The original exterior doors of Ste. Genevieve were probably solid wood "sheathed," and single with nine glass lights above and two wooden panels below, as in several examples still to be found in the town. Double glazed "French" doors were known to have been used in the Lorraine-Lisa house in St. Louis, built before 1799. They are still common in Louisiana and were probably used to some extent in Ste. Genevieve. Interior doors seem to have been made simply of "board and batten" construction.

Hardware and nails were imported into this region from an early date. Three wrought-iron door latches found in the town show a close affinity to those of Quebec. Some strap hinges are similar to those of the Atlantic seaboard, but others have characteristic French shapes as the fish-tail end of those on the Bolduc kitchen shutters or the split and curled decorations on hinges from the old wooden church.⁴⁰ While no iron was produced in Missouri during the colonial period, its use was common enough; spikes, lath nails, shingle nails, and other types of nails were frequently mentioned in the records.

Inside, the walls were plastered and whitewashed, but the ceilings were left open showing the beams and attic flooring. Paint was practically unknown and the woodwork was probably left in its natural state. Heating was effected by fireplaces leading into stone chimneys and lighting, by candles. Stoves and lamps do not seem to have generally arrived in Missouri

³⁷*Kaskaskia Mss., Commercial Papers, Vol. I, 1723.*

³⁸*St. Louis Recorded Archives, Vol. IV, Book III, p. 525.*

³⁹*Ste. Genevieve Archives, Contracts, No. 20.*

⁴⁰A part of an antique hardware collection of Vion Papin, Ste. Genevieve.

until the end of the eighteenth century, when they are mentioned in the *St. Louis Archives*.

A document⁴¹ relating to a proposed house at Ste. Genevieve in 1770 gives a general idea of building agreements of that day. The involved nature of this contract between Boisleduc, the farmer, and Boulet, the carpenter, reveals a characteristic French love for bargaining. Neither party could write, and the argument was brought indoors where it was set down by Robinet, the clerk, more or less as he heard it:

Before Monsieur Vallé, Judge and Notary at Ste. Genevieve and his Clerk, the undersigned, was present Sieur Louis Boisleduc who has agreed to the following:

Sieur Louis Boulet contracts to build for the said Boisleduc a frame house [*maison sur solle*] 21½x26' roofed with shingles and with floors and ceilings of dressed cottonwood boards; the ceiling boards on the porch to be whitewashed on one side. The remainder shall be tongue-and-groove 1" thick, the floors with square joints 1½" thick.

Included shall be tongue-and-groove wooden shutters 4½' high and 3½' wide, the material of seasoned walnut furnished to the said contractor. There shall be three windows and two doors 6' high, likewise of walnut (or other wood) and boards tongue-and-groove, like one which the said Boisleduc shall furnish the contractor [as a sample]. Boisleduc shall also furnish the necessary ironwork, the nails and proper tools for the construction of the said house.

In addition, the contractor shall be provided with two black or white workers to assist him, their board included, along with the board and laundry of the contractor during the period of construction.

The said Boisleduc agrees to have sawn and delivered the shingles necessary to roof the said house.

The house shall have a porch 4½' wide, without floor, all around it.

The sills of the said house as completed shall be supported on blocks three feet high unless the said Boisleduc decides to have a masonry foundation, which the contractor is not obliged to build. The said Boisleduc shall deliver all the proper and necessary timber for the said house and [for this purpose] shall use only one of the men above mentioned contractor's helpers while the wood is being hauled.

The said house is to be completed according to the conditions herein stipulated and open to the inspection of experts without argument on the part of either party. As soon as the undertaking is completed the said Boisleduc binds himself to pay to the said Sieur Boulet the sum of 350 *livres* in hard dollars [*piastres gourdes*] valued at 5 *livres* each, or in beaver

⁴¹*Ste. Genevieve Archives, Agreements-Contracts, No. 5, translated from the French by the author.*

pelts or deerskins at the current rate. The said house shall be ready for delivery September 30, 1771.

The said Boiseduc shall be entitled to the services of these two hired men without interruption for the work of the farm, that is, during the planting and harvesting time of French grain and corn, and also for putting up hay. This has been agreed to, in the customary form, promising & contracting & waiving.

Done and delivered in the office, June 11, 1770, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after a reading, at the said Ste. Genevieve. The said Boulet and Boiseduc have stated that they know not how to sign.

Accepted, examined and countersigned.

Deguire

Vallé fils witness
Vallé

Robinet, Clerk
to the Judge.

A second document, found by Miss Josephine Boylan in the St. Clair county, Illinois, records,⁴² involves an exchange of property on opposite sides of the river. John Edgar, seeking the property of said Etienne Pagé in Kaskaskia contracts to furnish him with a house, barn, and land, in Ste. Genevieve in the later years of the colonial period. It is an example of the French migration to the west bank of the Mississippi and shows the hand of the Anglo-American builder in Missouri at an early date.

I the undersigned promise and obligate myself to build for Mr. Etienne Pagé a house of posts in the ground which is to be roofed with shingles and ceiled and floored with tongue-and-groove boards. The posts will be of white oak. There will be two exterior doors and one interior as well as four windows with their shutters.

Mr. Pagé is to furnish me with the sash and hinges and also a chimney of stone in the middle of the house, which will be 25 feet long and 20 feet wide with four foot porches on three sides. The house is to be completed and delivered subject to inspection key in hand at the end of next October.

Also there is to be built a barn of white oak posts 40 feet long and 22 feet wide, roofed with shingles or with bark and with a threshing floor. This is to be completed and turned over not later than the end of next June.

I also obligate myself to purchase and transfer to the said Mr. Pagé a piece of ground of one arpent frontage and the customary depth. The said house and barn are to be built at the little hill of Ste. Genevieve and

⁴²St. Clair County Archives, *Book of Deeds A*, pp. 55-56, translated from the French by the author. (Manuscript collection in the county recorder's office, Belleville, Illinois.)



LOUIS BOLDUC HOUSE



JEAN BAPTISTE VALLE HOUSE



DUNKER

BEQUETTE-RIBAUT HOUSE



ST. GEMME-AMOUREAUX HOUSE



JACQUES GUIBOURD HOUSE



PRICE BRICK BUILDING



PHILLIPSON-VALLE HOUSE



ST. GEMME-BEAUVAIS HOUSE

the land to be situated in the prairie above Ste. Genevieve and of the size described above.

For the execution of these presents I mortgage to the said Mr. Pagé the two houses and other lands at Kaskaskia that I have bought from him and which he has transferred to me by a contract of even date. This for the value received from Mr. Pagé by the transfer of said houses and lands at Kaskaskia the first of March 1792.

Jno Edgar

POINTS OF INTEREST IN STE. GENEVIEVE

1. Bequette-Ribault House. This small structure is of special interest because of its peculiar wall construction of cedar posts planted vertically in the ground. It is the most nearly typical of early Ste. Genevieve houses. The posts, known locally in the eighteenth century as *poteaux en terre* can be seen today by looking over the fence and under the south end of the front porch. The house originally had plastered walls and porches on all four sides, an arrangement typical of the colonial house of this region. In spite of changes, the house has preserved many interesting details, such as the dovetailed shutters pegged with wooden pins. A detailed description of the house was recorded for the historic American buildings survey in 1938.

2. St. Gemme-Amoureux House. In certain respects, this structure seems the most primitive of all. Before the gables were added, the structure had a steep French Canadian hip roof with a 72° slope on the ends and one of 52° on the sides. Roofing strips remaining in the attic seem to indicate that the structure was originally without porches and was thatched. The original stone chimney top has been changed to brick in recent years.

Across the road from this house, lie the "Big Common Fields" where the land is still laid out in narrow strips running from the bluffs to the river. The land was formerly enclosed by a common fence maintained by the community.

3. Misplait House. This interesting little house, which seems to have come to Basil Misplait from his parents in 1804, shows features characteristic of the early French buildings. Like many of the others, the roof was hipped. The batter of its exterior walls was the familiar local characteristic, the

purpose of which has not been explained. In the rear of the house is a stone well with a tent-shaped wooden top and windlass. The form seems to be peculiarly French.

4. Janis-Ziegler House. This attractive old house with its peach-colored walls and boxwood is a transitional structure and does not have the Norman roof trusses seen in some of the older houses. It is said to have been built in 1800 and later used as the "Green Tree Tavern." The signboard may be seen in the St. Genevieve museum. The boxwood growing here is almost on the northern limits of its range in Missouri.

5. François Vallé House. Facing South Gabouri creek, this unpretentious wooden building is all that is left of the house of François Vallé II, civil and military commandant of Ste. Genevieve until his death early in 1804. In 1811, the improvements on the lot were "... a large one story dwelling house a Kitchen & Stable . . ."⁴³

The Vallé family, originally spelled Vallée, came from Canada. Their old stone house at Beauport on the north side of the St. Lawrence below Quebec is still standing, although many changes have been made in later years. François II was born in the Illinois country in 1758. His father, François I (1716-1783), was for some years commandant in the old village of Ste. Genevieve.

6. Louis Bolduc House. This large structure is one of the least changed of the old French houses of Ste. Genevieve. It was the home of Louis Bolduc I until his death in 1815. Bolduc, a prominent merchant and slave owner, was born in the parish of St. Joachim, Canada, December 24, 1734. Miss Zoe Bolduc of the same family lives in the north end of the house today.

It is said that the frame of the house was moved up from the old town. If that is the case, it may be one of the oldest houses in the Mississippi valley. It is a good example of the all-around porch with slender posts set directly in the ground.

The body of the house is built in two sections of identical size, 26 x 27 feet, which are not connected by interior doors. The stone leanto kitchen on the rear and the attic, reached by

⁴³*Ste. Genevieve Archives, Deeds, No. 337.*

stairway from the northeast room, are unusual features. The south half of the building has a solid log ceiling with fine large Norman trusses supporting the roof.

This house has been measured in detail by the national park service. It appears in a diorama of Ste. Genevieve under construction for the Jefferson national expansion memorial.

7. Meilleur House—The Old Convent. René Meilleur, son-in-law of Louis Bolduc, built this two-story frame structure about 1815 for a private dwelling. Around 1837, the Sisters of Loretto bought it for use as a convent. Its walls are "nogged" with brick. The Flemish bond brick building immediately to the north—now doing duty as a blacksmith shop—is said to have been Meilleur's store.

8. Wilder House. The north portion of this house, about 24 x 31 feet, is a French frame structure with Anglo-American work evident in the window trim and the mantel-piece. The house was bought in 1860 by the Wilder family.

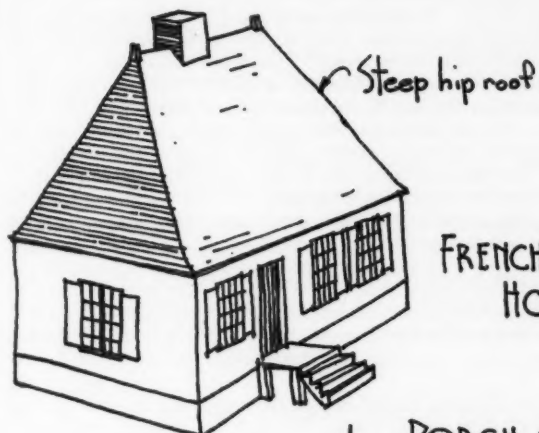
9. Jean Baptiste Vallé House. This was the house of Jean Baptiste Vallé (1760-1849), last commandant under the Spanish government. The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation, a *maison de poteaux sur solle* like the Bolduc house. It was considerably modified in the nineteenth century—particularly the roof and chimneys. The depth of the house suggests that it had a low West Indies type of hip roof like that of the Pierre Menard house⁴⁴ (built around 1800) across the river. The heavy tapered beams supporting the second floor are of great length.

The grounds of the house are attractively planted; the formal garden north of the house follows an old pattern.

10. St. Gemme-Beauvais House. This house seems to have been definitely identified as the boyhood home for several years of Henry Marie Brackenridge, well-known early western writer, who described it thus:

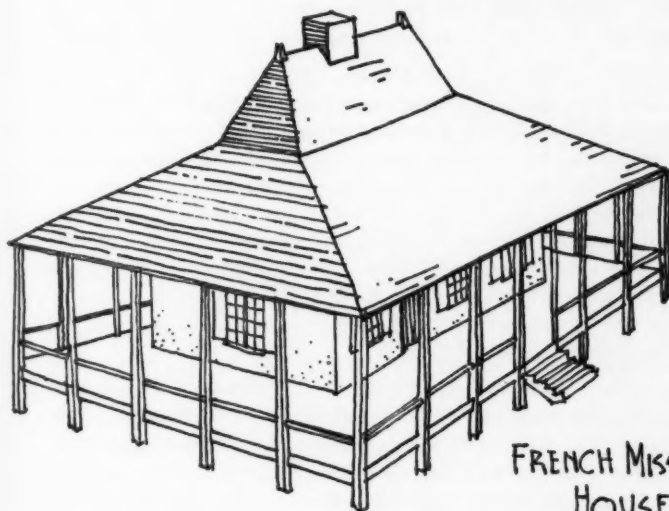
The house of M. Beauvais was a long, low building, with a porch or shed in front, and another in the rear; the chimney occupied the centre, dividing the house into two parts, with each a fireplace. One of these served for a dining-room, parlor and principal bedroom; the other was the kitchen, and each had a small room taken off at the end for private chambers

⁴⁴Maintained as an historic house museum by the State of Illinois.



FRENCH CANADIAN
HOUSE

+ PORCH =



FRENCH MISSOURI
HOUSE

Inked Drawing of a French Canadian House and a French Missouri House

or cabinets. There was no loft or garret, a pair of stairs being a rare thing in the village. The furniture, excepting the beds and the looking-glass, was of the most common kind, consisting of an armoire, a rough table or two, and some coarse chairs. The yard was inclosed with cedar pickets, eight or ten inches in diameter, and seven feet high, placed upright, sharpened at the top, in the manner of a stockade fort. In front the yard was narrow, but in the rear quite spacious, and containing the barn and stables, the negro quarters, and all the necessary offices of a farm-yard. Beyond this there was a spacious garden, inclosed with pickets in the same manner with the yard. It was indeed a garden, in which the greatest variety and the finest vegetables were cultivated, intermingled with flowers and shrubs; on one side of it there was a small orchard containing a variety of the choicest fruits. The substantial and permanent character of these inclosures is in singular contrast with the slight and temporary fences and palings of the Americans. The house was a ponderous wooden frame, which, instead of being weather-boarded, was filled in with clay, and then whitewashed⁴⁵

The St. Gemme house originally extended farther to the north. The construction of the old part is of *poteaux en terre* with a log ceiling. Posts below grade were left in the round; those above grade were hewn flat and filled with rubble and mortar. The rear wing is modern and the roof has been changed.

11. Phillipson-Vallé House. This attractive stone house, "Late Georgian" in character, seems to have been built between 1818 and 1824, when the property was owned by Jacob Phillipson. In the latter year, it was sold to Jean Baptiste Vallé. It was measured in 1934 by the historic American buildings survey. The lines of this structure, with its modillion and dentil cornice are probably as attractive as can be found in any small American house. The general effect suggests Maryland or Virginia. The stoop which once gave access to the front door was removed some years ago and replaced by the present recessed doorway.

12. "Mammy Shaw House." This house is of uncertain origin, but seemingly it is one of the older specimens in the town. The woodwork appears to be Anglo-American. The large double interior doors are said to have come from a steam-boat wrecked on the Mississippi river. The name given this

⁴⁵Brackenridge, *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West*, p. 21.

house is that of the widow of a Dr. Shaw. At the present time, the building is used as a painter's studio.

13. "Indian Trading Post." This little stone building is often referred to as an "Indian trading post," although no authority is known for the name. It was measured for the historic American buildings survey in 1934.

14. Rozier Bank. In the winter of 1810-11, John James Audubon, the famous naturalist-artist, came to Ste. Genevieve with Ferdinand Rozier from Henderson, Kentucky. They had known each other as midshipmen in the French navy and had been in partnership for nine years in America. Audubon did not like Ste. Genevieve and returned to Kentucky soon afterwards. Rozier stayed to found a fortune.

This stone building has been the seat of a private bank for many years.

15. Senator Linn House. This was the home of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, native Kentuckian, who moved to Ste. Genevieve in 1816. He served as United States senator from 1833 until his death in 1843.

16. Dufour House. This house stands on ground confirmed to "Parfait" Dufour after the change from the Spanish to the American government. In 1789, Dufour owned a house, 10 x 15 feet, of *poteaux en terre* differing from this structure both in size and type of construction.⁴⁶

17. Museum. This institution was opened in 1935 in connection with the bicentennial of Ste. Genevieve's founding. It contains a collection of interesting objects, mostly post-colonial, and a library.

18. Price Brick Building. John Price, a Kentucky immigrant,⁴⁷ was one of the first enterprising Americans in Ste. Genevieve. With his brother Andrew, he was engaged in trade with Louisville and Frankfort in 1798.⁴⁸ In the same year, he was granted a license to run the Ste. Genevieve-Kaskaskia ferry for six years.⁴⁹

⁴⁶Ste. Genevieve Archives, Estates, No. 97.

⁴⁷Ibid., Marriages, No. 113, 1799.

⁴⁸Ibid., Litigations, No. 205.

⁴⁹Ibid., Miscellaneous No. 2, § 112.

Price owned and probably built this brick structure, which he lost at a sheriff's sale in 1806. It is early architectural evidence of the Anglo-American migration to Missouri. Brick was not used by the French north of New Madrid, for stone was easily available and answered the same needs. Farther down the river where stone was scarce, as in Louisiana, brick had been made from the earliest days.

The fat handmade brick of this building are laid up in Flemish bond as in buildings of the Atlantic seaboard and Kentucky. The presence of smaller brick in common bond at the gables may indicate that the structure once had a hipped roof. The cornice is similar to that of the Phillipson-Vallé house.

19. Church of Ste. Genevieve. The first church in the old village seems to have been built about 1752. Two grants of land made in that year required the grantees to fell timbers for its construction. Nothing is known of its appearance. As early as 1778, a new church was under consideration and in the 1783 inventory of Francois Vallé's estate is mentioned a lot set aside for its construction.⁵⁰ However, the old church continued in use until 1794, and tradition says that it was moved bodily to the new site at that time.

Zenon Trudeau, "Captain of the Louisiana Regiment and Commanding Officer of the Western Part of the Illinois Country," and Father St. Pierre had held a meeting of the citizens on September 7, 1793, to consider the location and construction of a church in the new town as well as a chapel at New Bourbon.⁵⁰ The Messrs. Lachance, Pratte, and Bolduc were selected as the executive committee by majority vote. Apparently there was dissension regarding the arrangement since it became necessary for Trudeau in the following year to settle the choice of the site officially and warn any objectors that they would be sent down immediately to New Orleans at their own expense if they did not contribute their assessed share of the construction cost.⁵¹

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, Misc., Churches, No. 33.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, No. 34.

The means of construction is described in two affidavits filed in the archives in connection with a lawsuit. Jean Baptiste Bequette furnished for Augustin Bertau his share consisting of 200 shingles, twenty laths, two planks 6 feet 2 inches long, two planks 5 feet long, four days of labor (*corvée*), and one load of stone. Also mentioned is that he put *bousillage* between posts and set the planks listed. One Gravelle stated that he had furnished three posts, 108 shingles, a 10-foot plank, a 5-foot plank, a 10-foot board, a half load of stone and three days of labor.⁵² If the old structure was actually moved to the new site it must have been extensively repaired or enlarged.

In time, the wooden church was replaced by one of stone, begun in 1831 and consecrated in 1837.⁵³ This in turn gave way to the attractive Victorian Gothic brick structure begun in 1876 and dedicated in 1880. The present church is the fourth to serve the parish of Ste. Genevieve.⁵⁴

20. Pratte Warehouses. These old stone warehouses now standing on the grounds of the Sisters of St. Joseph are said to have belonged to Joseph Pratte, a merchant of Ste. Genevieve, who owned the property at an early date.

21. Gregoire House. This large brick house, the second occupied by the Gregoire family, shows Greek revival influence. The old Gregoire house built about 1799 stood immediately to the north. It was destroyed some forty years ago.

22. Jacques Guibourd House. Originally this house had a hip roof as is shown by the handsome Norman trusses still in place. It seems likely that the frame was moved here from an older location about 1800.

Jacques Guibourd, a slaveholder of Santo Domingo, came to Ste. Genevieve at the end of the eighteenth century. In 1799, he was granted the land on which the present house stands. The concession makes no mention of a house on the property at the time.

The house has been put in excellent condition by the present owner. Among the most interesting features of this

⁵²*Ibid.*, Litigations, No. 28.

⁵³Yealy, *Sainte Genevieve*, p. 111.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, p. 135.

house are the framing of the attic and the two pairs of original French casement windows on the first floor. A brick kitchen of later date may be seen in the rear.

23. Old Burying Ground. Many of the prominent early settlers of Ste. Genevieve are buried here. Father Charles Louis Van Tourenhout lists the following: "Commandant Jean Baptiste Vallé, Jacques Guibourd, Senator Lewis Linn, Ferdinand Rozier, Henry Janis, Vital Bauvais or Beauvais, Auguste St. Gemme, Famille la Grave, Nerée Vallé and Aglacé Chouteau, Hilaire Le Compte, John Bogg, J. B. S. Pratte, Charles Hypolitte Gregoire, Marie La Porte, Colonel François Vallé, Marie Villars and Walter Fenwick."

The work of preserving this old cemetery was undertaken about 1931 by the American legion memorial park association in preparation for the Ste. Genevieve bicentennial celebration. Popular subscription began the work, which is now carried on by a special tax. Henry L. Rozier is president of the association.

24. Ste. Genevieve Academy. In 1807, a secondary school was organized by a board of citizens and in the following year it received a charter from the territory of Louisiana. The existing stone building, in Anglo-American style, was built for the school on a hill back of the town about 1810. After a checkered career, the academy ceased to exist as a school during the war between the states.⁴⁵

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 124-28.

MISSOURIANA

Missouri's Growth in Population
 Fifteen Counties Headline 1941 Centennials
 Red-Letter Books Relating to Missouri
 Missouri Miniatures—Thomas Hart Benton
 Topics in Missouri History
 Do You Know Or Don't You?
 Verse in the Missouri Pioneer Press

MISSOURI'S GROWTH IN POPULATION, 1810-1860

Almost one hundred years ago, on December 29, 1858, Missouri's governor, Robert M. Stewart, prophesied that the State's population would exceed nine million before 1900. Although the population in Missouri is still far short of Governor Stewart's optimistic prophecy, it has shown substantial gains throughout the past 130 years. This population growth creates an interesting study in figures.

The preliminary figures for the 1940 census show that Missouri's population now numbers 3,775,737, as compared with only 19,783, reported in the first Federal census taken in 1810 in the present area of Missouri.

The Federal census, which was taken in the Louisiana territory as of the first Monday in August, 1810, listed the population by districts as follows:

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Slave</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
Cape Girardeau.....	3,299	589	3,888
New Madrid.....	1,816	287	2,103
St. Charles.....	3,234	271	3,505
St. Louis.....	4,927	740	5,667
Ste. Genevieve.....	3,632	988	4,620
Totals.....	16,908	2,875	19,783

Missouri's population figures from 1820 to 1860, inclusive, are presented in tabular form in this issue of the *Review*. The free population, designated as "F," includes whites and free negroes. The slave population is designated as "S." A second table, giving the population figures from 1870 to 1940, will appear in the April, 1941, issue of the *Review*.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI, 1820 TO 1860

County		1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Adair.....	F*	.....	.....	.....	2,291	8,445
	S*	.....	.....	.....	51	86
Andrew.....	F	.....	.....	.....	8,771	10,970
	S	.....	.....	.....	662	880
Atchison.....	F	.....	.....	.....	1,648	4,590
	S	.....	.....	.....	30	59
Audrain.....	F	.....	.....	1,754	3,049	6,909
	S	.....	.....	195	457	1,166
Barry.....	F	.....	.....	4,526	3,317	7,748
	S	.....	.....	269	150	247
Barton.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,796
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Bates ^a	F	.....	.....	.....	3,528	6,773
	S	.....	.....	.....	141	442
Benton.....	F	.....	.....	3,944	4,555	8,473
	S	.....	.....	261	460	599
Bollinger.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,126
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
Boone.....	F	.....	6,936	10,553	11,313	14,452
	S	.....	1,923	3,008	3,666	5,034
Buchanan.....	F	.....	.....	6,010	12,073	21,850
	S	.....	.....	227	902	2,011
Butler.....	F	.....	.....	.....	1,563	2,839
	S	.....	.....	.....	53	52
Caldwell.....	F	.....	.....	1,397	2,180	4,812
	S	.....	.....	61	136	222
Callaway.....	F	.....	4,703	8,623	9,920	12,926
	S	.....	1,456	3,142	3,907	4,523
Camden.....	F	.....	.....	.....	2,208	4,769
	S	.....	.....	.....	130	206
Cape Girardeau...	F	5,103	6,419	8,034	12,238	14,014
	S	865	1,026	1,325	1,674	1,533
Carroll.....	F	.....	.....	2,155	4,820	8,695
	S	.....	.....	268	621	1,068
Carter.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Cass ^a	F	.....	.....	.....	5,612	8,784
	S	.....	.....	.....	478	1,010
Cedar.....	F	.....	.....	.....	3,279	6,426
	S	.....	.....	.....	82	211
Chariton.....	F	.....	1,479	3,729	5,736	9,723
	S	.....	301	1,017	1,778	2,839

<i>County</i>	<i>1820</i>	<i>1830</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>1860</i>
Christian.....F	5,262
S	229
Clark.....F	2,426	5,023	11,229
S	420	504	455
Clay.....F	4,456	6,407	7,590	9,568
S	882	1,875	2,742	3,455
Clinton.....F	2,533	3,347	6,704
S	191	439	1,144
Cole.....F	2,723	8,107	5,717	8,710
S	300	1,179	979	987
Cooper.....F	6,322	5,883	8,327	9,859	13,556
S	637	1,021	2,157	3,091	3,800
Crawford.....F	1,648	3,377	6,112	5,641
S	64	184	285	182
Dade.....F	3,977	6,726
S	269	346
Dallas.....F	3,560	5,778
S	88	114
Daviess.....F	2,602	5,057	9,248
S	134	241	358
De Kalb.....F	2,010	5,087
S	65	137
Dent.....F	5,498
S	156
Dodge ^b.....F	373	.....
S	2	.....
Douglas.....F	2,414
S
Dunklin.....F	1,216	4,855
S	13	171
Franklin.....F	2,170	3,098	6,461	9,562	16,484
S	209	386	1,054	1,459	1,601
Gasconade.....F	1,408	4,988	4,884	8,651
S	137	342	112	76
Gentry.....F	4,198	11,862
S	50	118
Greene.....F	4,695	11,555	11,518
S	677	1,230	1,668
Grundy.....F	2,857	7,602
S	149	285
Harrison.....F	2,434	10,601
S	13	25
Henry.....F	3,380	8,621
S	672	1,245

<i>County</i>		1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Hickory.....	F	.....	.....	.....	2,144	4,510
	S	.....	.....	.....	185	195
Holt.....	F	.....	.....	.....	3,830	6,241
	S	.....	.....	.....	127	309
Howard.....	F	11,337	8,208	9,425	9,079	10,060
	S	2,089	2,646	3,683	4,890	5,886
Howell.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Iron.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,529
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Jackson.....	F	.....	2,630	6,251	11,031	18,969
	S	.....	193	1,361	2,969	3,944
Jasper.....	F	.....	.....	.....	4,010	6,548
	S	.....	.....	.....	213	335
Jefferson.....	F	1,623	2,356	3,972	6,416	9,780
	S	212	236	324	512	564
Johnson.....	F	.....	.....	3,915	6,585	12,748
	S	.....	.....	556	879	1,896
Knox.....	F	.....	.....	.....	2,628	8,443
	S	.....	.....	.....	266	284
Laclede.....	F	.....	.....	.....	2,358	4,877
	S	.....	.....	.....	140	305
Lafayette.....	F	.....	2,483	4,825	9,075	13,724
	S	.....	429	1,990	4,615	6,374
Lawrence.....	F	.....	.....	.....	4,611	8,562
	S	.....	.....	.....	248	284
Lewis.....	F	.....	.....	4,975	5,372	11,007
	S	.....	.....	1,065	1,206	1,279
Lincoln.....	F	1,420	3,309	5,877	7,394	11,370
	S	242	750	1,572	2,027	2,840
Linn.....	F	.....	.....	2,102	3,681	8,535
	S	.....	.....	143	377	577
Livingston.....	F	.....	.....	4,084	3,939	6,812
	S	.....	.....	241	308	505
McDonald.....	F	.....	.....	.....	2,153	3,966
	S	.....	.....	.....	83	72
Macon.....	F	.....	.....	5,809	6,262	13,686
	S	.....	.....	225	303	660
Madison.....	F	1,676	1,961	2,784	5,307	5,197
	S	371	410	611	696	467
Maries.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837
	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Marion.....	F	.....	3,510	7,281	9,398	15,821
	S	.....	1,327	2,342	2,832	3,017

<i>County</i>	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Mercer.....F	2,677	9,276
S	14	24
Miller.....F	2,171	3,645	6,574
S	111	189	238
Mississippi.....F	2,377	3,849
S	746	1,010
Moniteau.....F	5,438	9,379
S	566	745
Monroe.....F	7,818	8,493	11,764
S	1,687	2,048	3,021
Montgomery.....F	2,548	3,297	3,544	4,452	8,071
S	526	605	827	1,037	1,647
Morgan.....F	3,895	4,197	7,553
S	512	453	649
New Madrid.....F	2,005	1,879	3,753	4,060	3,877
S	291	471	801	1,481	1,777
Newton.....F	3,621	4,027	8,893
S	169	241	426
Nodaway.....F	2,048	5,125
S	70	127
Oregon.....F	1,414	2,983
S	18	26
Osage.....F	6,434	7,623
S	270	256
Ozark.....F	2,279	2,447
S	15	43
Pemiscot.....F	2,694
S	268
Perry.....F	2,813	4,982	6,421	8,389
S	536	778	794	739
Pettis.....F	2,378	4,266	7,510
S	552	884	1,882
Phelps.....F	5,630
S	84
Pike.....F	3,071	4,936	8,174	10,334	14,362
S	676	1,193	2,472	3,275	4,055
Platte.....F	8,055	14,047	15,037
S	858	2,798	3,313
Polk.....F	7,987	5,817	9,483
S	462	369	512
Pulaski.....F	6,339	3,885	3,779
S	190	113	56
Putnam.....F	1,617	9,176
S	19	31

<i>County</i>	<i>1820</i>	<i>1830</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>1850</i>	<i>1860</i>
Ralls.....F	3,536	4,461	4,783	6,801
S	839	1,209	1,368	1,791
Randolph.....F	2,449	5,761	7,283	8,788
S	493	1,437	2,156	2,619
Ray.....F	2,491	5,719	8,859	12,045
S	166	834	1,514	2,047
Reynolds.....F	1,824	3,135
S	25	38
Ripley.....F	2,779	2,744	3,669
S	77	86	78
Rives ^c.....F	4,090	.....	.....
S	636	.....	.....
St. Charles.....F	3,288	3,369	6,314	9,505	14,342
S	682	951	1,597	1,949	2,181
St. Clair.....F	3,108	6,238
S	448	574
St. Francois.....F	1,943	2,710	4,348	6,372
S	423	501	616	877
St. Louis.....F	8,210 ^d	11,329	31,363	99,011	186,178
S	1,810	2,796	4,616	5,967	4,346
Ste. Genevieve....F	3,979	1,663	2,600	4,633	7,412
S	983	523	548	680	617
Saline.....F	2,167	3,643	6,124	9,823
S	706	1,615	2,719	4,876
Schuyler.....F	3,232	6,658
S	55	39
Scotland.....F	3,631	8,742
S	151	131
Scott.....F	1,774	5,046	2,789	4,744
S	362	928	393	503
Shannon.....F	1,190	2,271
S	9	13
Shelby.....F	2,598	3,755	6,577
S	458	498	724
Stoddard.....F	3,082	4,227	7,662
S	71	50	215
Stone.....F	2,384
S	16
Sullivan.....F	2,895	9,096
S	88	102
Taney.....F	3,224	4,274	3,494
S	40	99	82
Texas.....F	2,270	6,011
S	42	56

County	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Van Buren ^a.....F	.....	.....	4,479	.....	.....
.....S	.....	.....	214	.....	.....
Vernon.....F	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,714
.....S	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Warren.....F	.....	.....	3,557	4,925	7,805
.....S	.....	.....	696	935	1,034
Washington.....F	2,344	5,616	6,290	7,736	8,695
.....S	425	1,168	923	1,075	1,028
Wayne.....F	1,239	2,892	3,081	4,158	5,368
.....S	204	372	322	360	261
Webster.....F	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,879
.....S	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Worth ^e.....F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright.....F	.....	.....	.....	3,305	4,442
.....S	.....	.....	.....	82	66
Totals.....F	56,335	115,364	325,462	594,622	1,067,081
.....S	10,222	25,091	58,240	87,422	114,931
Aggregate.....	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012

*F—Free (White and colored).

*S—Slaves.

(a)—Van Buren formerly comprised what is now Cass and Bates counties.

(b)—Formerly the western half of Putnam; restored to Putnam in 1853.

(c)—Name changed from Rives to Henry in 1841.

(d)—Plus 29 classed as "All other persons, except Indians not taxed."

(e)—Worth was organized from Gentry county in 1861.

FIFTEEN COUNTIES HEADLINE 1941 CENTENNIALS

Fifteen Missouri counties will join the century group on January 29, 1941, making this year one of the most important, from the standpoint of centennial anniversaries, in the State's history. Several of these counties have already made extensive plans for celebrations which will create much new interest in their histories.

Although somewhat overshadowed by the county centennials, other interesting anniversaries fall within 1941. The centennial dates for the year will include:

January 2, 1841: Union academy in Fort Osage township of Jackson county incorporated.

January 11, 1841: New Madrid academy incorporated.

January 21, 1841: A court of record, to be called the "St. Louis Court of Common Pleas," established for St. Louis county.

January 29, 1841: Adair, Andrew, Bates, Dade, Grundy, Jasper, Kinderhook (now Camden), Niangua (now Dallas), Nodaway (now Holt), Osage, Ozark, St. Clair, Scotland, Shannon, and Wright counties organized. Kinderhook was named in honor of the New York home of Martin Van Buren. Missouri Democrats, dissatisfied with Van Buren, changed the name of the county to Camden in 1843. The name of Niangua county was changed to Dallas in 1844 because of the difficulty in spelling and pronouncing "Niangua." On February 15, 1841, seventeen days after it was organized, the name of Nodaway was changed to Holt in honor of David Rice Holt, representative of Platte county, who died during the session of the legislature. The name of Ozark county was changed to Decatur in February, 1843. Two years later, it was changed back to Ozark on the plea that the change to Decatur had been made contrary to the wishes of the people of the county.

February 3, 1841: St. Louis association of ladies for the relief of orphan children incorporated.

February 11, 1841: Probate court for St. Louis county created.

February 12, 1841: St. Louis Hiberian benevolent society incorporated.

February 12, 1841: Mechanics' institute of Liberty incorporated.

February 13, 1841: Jackson county agricultural society incorporated.

February 13, 1841: Mechanics' institute of St. Louis incorporated.

February 13, 1841: Second orphan asylum in the city of St. Louis incorporated.

February 15, 1841: Property qualifications for voters and officeholders in municipalities removed by act of the legislature. The property qualifications for State elections had been removed by the Constitution of 1820.

February 15, 1841: Hannibal academy incorporated.

February 15, 1841: Name of Rives county changed to Henry.

February 15, 1841: Name of Nodaway county changed to Holt.

February 15, 1841: Town of Washington in Franklin county incorporated.

February 16, 1841: Chariton loan library incorporated.

February 23, 1841: St. Louis medical school first conferred degrees.

March 7, 1841: William Rockhill Nelson born in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1880, Nelson established the *Kansas City Star* which became one of the nation's leading newspapers.

April 1, 1841: Louis Houck, noted Missouri historian, born at Belleville, Illinois. His contributions to Missouri history include his *History of Missouri* in three volumes and the two volume work, *The Spanish Regime in Missouri*.

April 1, 1841: Planter's house opened in St. Louis. This famous hotel where Charles Dickens stopped during his tour of 1842 was closed in 1887. It was rebuilt in 1894 at a cost of more than \$2,000,000 and was later converted into an office building called the Cotton Belt building.

April 8, 1841: Plat of Lone Jack in Jackson county filed, bearing signatures of James Finlay and Warham Easley.

April 14, 1841: University of Missouri at Columbia opened to students.

April 14, 1841: Deed filed to fifty-one acres for site of Greenfield to be seat of government of Dade county.

April, 1841: Oregon designated as seat of government for Kinderhook county. A legislative act of February 23, 1843, changed the name of the county to Camden and the name of the county seat to Erie. In November, 1855, a law was passed which legalized the removal of the county seat from Erie to Linn Creek. The building of the Lake of the Ozarks necessitated a third change in the seat of government, and Camden-ton was made the new county seat by a special election in 1930.

April, 1841: Savannah selected as the county seat of Andrew county.

May 22, 1841: Plat of Iatan in Platte county filed.

June 21, 1841: Finley selected and located as county seat of Holt county. The name was changed to Oregon by the county court on October 21, 1841.

August 5, 1841: Trenton selected as county seat of Grundy county.

August, 1841: Osceola made county seat of St. Clair county.

September 4, 1841: Pre-emption act, long championed by Missouri's Senator Thomas Hart Benton, approved. The congressional act protected people who had settled on public lands before they were offered for sale and made certain grants to the states.

September 10, 1841: Trial of Allanson Work, J. E. Burr, and George Thompson, famed "slave liberators," at Palmyra, Missouri. These men, who had operated an underground railroad at Quincy, Illinois, were sentenced to twelve years in the State penitentiary on September 17. Governor John C. Edwards pardoned Work in 1845 and Burr and Thompson in 1846.

October 21 and 22, 1841: First lots sold in town of Oregon.

December 28, 1841: St. John's Episcopal church at St. Louis organized.

1841: Buffalo made the county seat of Niangua (Dallas) county.

1841: Kirksville laid out. The commissioners authorized to locate the county seat of Adair county completed their work some time during the year 1841. The town of Kirksville was incorporated in 1857.

1841: A town called Van Buren was laid out in Osage county by Robert Goodman. Its site was five miles southeast of Linn and it was founded with the idea of making it the county seat. The town died out after the county seat was established at Linn.

RED-LETTER BOOKS RELATING TO MISSOURI

Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas, Which were First Traversed by De Soto in 1541. By Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & company, 1853. 256 pp.)

Early in 1818, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft left his home in western New York state and started on his long career of exploration and literary endeavor. A young man of twenty-five years with an education in "Chymistry" and mineralogy and an alert, scientific mind, he joined one of the many expeditions sent out by the government to explore the new country which it had recently acquired and of which so little was then known. Schoolcraft, making his way into southern Missouri and Arkansas, was to record many new things about the territory that were hitherto unknown.

Traveling down the Ohio in a heavily laden barge for 1,000 miles, he opened his narrative of the expedition at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Thereafter, each day's notes are full of interesting bits of geographic, mineralogical, and incidental information about the river.

At Herculaneum, Schoolcraft met and visited with Moses Austin, well-known promoter of the lead mining industry in Missouri, and it was there that he decided to make a thorough investigation of the mining territory. Continuing on foot to St. Louis, he outfitted himself and returned to Potosi in July, 1818. He spent the summer visiting the surrounding territory and getting acquainted with every detail of the mining and smelting of lead ore.

Next he decided to take an exploring trip into the comparatively unknown district lying to the west and south of Potosi. On November 6, 1818, he started out with Levi Pettibone, who had come down the Ohio with him. They considered themselves properly outfitted for such a trip, but in their ignorance of woodcraft and their lack of hunting skill, the expedition could easily have ended in disaster if they had not been fortunate enough to elude the wandering bands of Osages and to run upon an isolated hunter's cabin at several critical periods in their trip. Whenever they came upon a crude hunter's cabin or a group of settlers, they were received with the usual blunt welcome. In only one or two places, did their money arouse the cupidity of their hosts; usually, they were not allowed to pay anything for the backwoods hospitality.

Schoolcraft recorded many haphazard events that are of little value except to recreate the "atmosphere" of the territory, but most of his observations create a fine picture of the territory and conditions as they were in that day. The trip led through what is now Crawford, Dent, and Texas counties and into Wright county where the two explorers followed Wolf creek to its source. Transferring to the headwaters of Bryant creek in Douglas county, they descended the north fork of White river into Arkansas. Ascending again into Taney and Stone counties, they followed the James river to some point in Greene county, probably near the present site of Springfield. Retracing their voyage down the James and White rivers to a point close to the present Batesville, Arkansas they went north to a point near West Plains on foot. Here Pettibone left Schoolcraft and made his way to Ste. Genevieve and from there returned to St. Louis. Schoolcraft wandered north through what is now Shannon, Reynolds, Iron, Madison, and St. Francois counties, finally arriving on February 4, 1819, at Potosi.

He sent the manuscript of his journal back east for publication. Part of the journal was used in the *Belles-lettres Repository* by Van Winkle in 1819 and transferred by Sir Richard Phillips in 1821 to his collection of *Voyages and Travels* in London where it was published in the same year as a *Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas*.

Schoolcraft remained at Potosi until the early fall of 1819, exploring the mining district and gathering details about the mineralogy, geology, geography, soil, climate, population, and production of the district. He returned to New York late in the fall of 1819 and published his *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*.

Having become well-known as a competent geologist, Schoolcraft was appointed mineralogist and geologist to accompany an expedition under the direction of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan territory, to survey the upper Great Lakes and explore the upper reaches of the Mississippi river. Schoolcraft published an account of this expedition in his *Narrative Journal of Travels Through the Northwestern Regions*

of the United States . . . to the Sources of the Mississippi River which appeared in 1821.

In 1821, he explored among the Miamas of the lakes and along the Wabash and Illinois rivers, all of which provided material for his facile pen. The following year, he received an appointment as an Indian agent in the area of the upper lakes and bent his powers of investigation and observation to the gathering of material relating to the American Indian. Through his study and subsequent writings, he became an internationally known figure in ethnological and scientific circles.

Schoolcraft was born at Albany, New York, on March 28, 1793, and died there, December 10, 1864. At the age of sixty, he revised his earlier works relating to the country of Missouri and Arkansas. At some time during the intervening thirty-five years after his exploration of the territory, he was struck with the idea that much of his travels in Missouri and Arkansas had paralleled the expedition of De Soto and in the retelling of the story he wove his narrative into the supposed journey of De Soto. No great harm was done to the original story as the revised and rewritten version shows the polish of a more experienced writer without losing any of the details.

Schoolcraft's recital of the methods of lead mining and smelting as practiced until near the Civil war period, is explicit enough to provide instruction for anyone who might wish to mine and smelt lead ore by the inefficient methods of that day. His story of Cruzat and Renault was the first published in this country and with two or three exceptions, the entire story is acceptable to historians today. From his pen came the statement that Renault brought three hundred negroes into the territory and that Renault's mineralogist "M. LaMotte" discovered Mine La Motte. Both statements have been proved in probable error by other evidence, but Schoolcraft received his information from legal testimony gathered one hundred years after Renault's time and during a trial of the heirs-at-law of Renault. The evidence to the contrary was given shortly after the transfer of Louisiana to the United States and ten or more years before Schoolcraft arrived in the territory.

Scenes and Adventures in the . . . Ozark Mountains is still, and will remain, a very valuable guide to research workers seeking knowledge of the early history of the mining country of Missouri. One hundred and twenty years after his recordings, Schoolcraft's work can be disputed in only a very few instances, and those were usually not cases of his own personal observation.—Contributed by Henry C. Thompson, II, a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

MISSOURI MINIATURES

THOMAS HART BENTON

For thirty years, from 1821 to 1851, Thomas Hart Benton served Missouri as United States senator during a period that is among the most crucial in the nation's history. His statesmanship gained him a place among the most illustrious of his contemporaries, among whom were Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, and placed him as Missouri's greatest statesman.

Benton's views were truly western. He seemed to have an unusual ability to foresee what lay ahead for the West, to sense its needs and its abilities. His measures were western in tone and scope, for Benton himself was a western Democrat.

Missouri's great statesman was born in the hill country of North Carolina, at Hillsboro, on March 14, 1782. His father, Jesse Benton, came to America in 1765 as private secretary to the royal governor of that colony, and his mother, Ann Gooch Benton, was the niece of a Scotch royal governor of Virginia. Mrs. Benton was brought up in the family of Colonel Thomas Hart after the death of her parents, and when her first son was born he was named in honor of Colonel Hart.

Jesse Benton, who had been ill for some time with pulmonary consumption, died when his oldest son was eight years old. There was a large family for the widowed mother to care for, and about 1799 they moved overland to Tennessee, where the father had previously claimed a tract of some 40,000 acres. They made their home just on the edge of civilization on a 3,000-acre farm near Nashville, and around their home grew up what became known as the "Widow Benton's Settlement."

The Bentons had a few negro slaves to work their cotton fields, and they soon were able to replace their log cabin with a combination wood-and-stone house. It was during this early residence in Tennessee that five of Benton's brothers and sisters died of consumption.

As a young man, Benton learned to enjoy reading, and he increased his meager education in that way. For a time, he attended a grammar school taught by a young New Englander, and for a brief period he went to the University of North Carolina. He read history and geography, volumes from his father's law library, and began the study of law himself while he was also managing the farm and teaching school.

After his admission to the bar, Benton took up his practice in the nearby town of Franklin. He later moved to Nashville, but his early practice was apparently not very large. As early as 1809, Benton became interested in politics, for in that year he served in the Tennessee state senate.

Sometime before the war of 1812, Benton became ill, apparently with the disease that had caused the death of his father and his brothers and sisters. During the war, however, he served first as aide-de-camp to General Andrew Jackson and later raised his own regiment. He went to Natchez with Jackson and afterward started for Canada, but peace was declared before his troops arrived. Benton was disappointed that he failed to get a chance to prove his worth as a soldier, but the camp life during the war apparently restored his health. At any rate, he was seldom ill after that, although it has been said that long public speeches in later life caused slight hemorrhages.

It was about this time that the famous Jackson-Benton quarrel had its beginning. While Benton was in Washington to secure his commission as lieutenant colonel in the 39th infantry, and was also performing a favor for Jackson, his brother Jesse engaged in a duel with William Carroll, and Jackson acted as Carroll's second. When Benton learned of the duel, he was outraged. Insults flew back and forth, for neither Jackson nor Benton was the type to be very quiet

about such differences, and Jackson threatened to horsewhip Benton the first time he saw him.

The two met in Nashville in September, 1813, and the long-expected brawl occurred in a hotel there. In the fight, Jackson was wounded in the shoulder, probably by a shot from Jesse Benton, and had to be carried away. Benton himself fell backwards down a stairway during the fight. Others in the group were slightly injured although none as seriously as Jackson, who carried a bullet in his shoulder as a reminder of the encounter. Benton considered himself the victor, denounced Jackson loudly and contemptuously, and broke the general's small sword in the public square as a symbol of his triumph.

Jackson's influence and popularity, however, made Tennessee a very uncomfortable place for Benton after this encounter. Benton himself had, during his trip to Mississippi with Jackson, decided he liked the territory around the great Mississippi river, and this was probably another reason for his removal from Tennessee. At any rate, probably some time in 1815, Benton went to St. Louis. He returned to Nashville two years later and this time took his mother back to Missouri with him.

In St. Louis, Benton turned his attention toward making a place for himself in the new territory. He was a director—and a borrower as well—of the early territorial Bank of Missouri, which closed in 1821. He was also editor of the *St. Louis Enquirer* from 1819 to 1821, and used the paper vigorously in behalf of Missouri during the years she was trying to attain statehood. This paper reflected his western attitude on the Texas question, settlement and transportation in the West.

Benton had been in St. Louis only a short time when he became involved in two duels with Charles Lucas, who like Benton was a practicing lawyer there. At the first duel, on August 12, 1817, Lucas was severely wounded. They planned a second meeting, but during Lucas' convalescence there seemed to be a partial reconciliation. The quarrel broke out again later, there was a second duel on September 27, and Lucas was fatally wounded. He died within an hour. In later

years, Benton rarely referred to the duel and considered it one of the most tragic incidents in his life.

During his residence in St. Louis, Benton had come to take an increasingly greater part in politics, his influence probably strengthened through his position as editor of the *Enquirer*. When the first State legislature began considering men for the first United States senators from the new State, Benton was among the candidates for office.

The vote took place on October 2, 1820. David Barton, a very popular statesman, was almost certain of election, but choice of the other senator was among five candidates, Benton, Nathaniel Cook, Henry Elliott, John Rice Jones, and John B. C. Lucas, father of Charles Lucas.

Traditionally, Barton was urged to make a choice for his colleague in hopes that would swing the vote. He chose Benton. Still Benton's friends felt they did not have enough votes, so they supposedly convinced Marie Philip Leduc, one of Lucas' supporters, that he should vote for Benton because of his interest in securing old French and Spanish land grant titles. On the day of the vote, Daniel Ralls was carried on his bed, seriously ill, to the assembly room so that he might vote for Benton. Ralls died at Benton's St. Louis home not long afterward.

When the roll call was finally taken, Barton and Benton were elected, Barton easily with thirty-four votes, but Benton with only twenty-seven, a bare majority as fifty-two members voted.

The new senators went to Washington in December, 1820, but it was not until about a year later that, Missouri's admission being completed, they were given the oath of office as United States senators. They had received pay as senators the previous year, however, were extended the franking privilege, and had seats in the senate. Benton, drawing lots with Barton for the terms, drew the long term to expire March 3, 1827.

After his election but before he received the oath of office, Benton had married Miss Elizabeth McDowell of Virginia, in March, 1821.

During Benton's long stay in the senate he inevitably had to take part in many debates and discussions, but some of them have stood out in his career as more important than others. Often his views represented fairly the opinion of his constituents, but sometimes, especially in the later days of his career, Benton carried out his own beliefs regardless of others.

As early as 1824 Benton and his colleague Barton differed over the Clay-Jackson-Adams presidential race. Benton, at first for Clay, switched over to Jackson after Clay's elimination, while Barton and Scott, the Missouri representative, supported Adams. Against Benton's advice, Scott cast Missouri's vote for Adams. The quarrel between Jackson and Benton had been patched up shortly before this, and in the years that followed Benton became one of Old Hickory's strongest supporters and his right-hand man in the senate.

In his early years in the senate, Benton was influential in securing repeal of the Indian factory system, a removal of government competition in the Indian trade which probably helped St. Louis traders who were Benton's political friends. He introduced the bill providing for the survey of a road from Missouri to Santa Fe and for protection against the Indians for traders along the route. The measure was approved in 1825 and commissioners were appointed to mark out a road.

Benton also urged the repeal of the salt tax which was at that time so high as to make imported salt almost prohibitive for western meat packers. Government provision for rebates on exported salt-cured products applied then only to the New England fish industry. Benton opposed what he called the monopoly of profits from salt springs by a few, also. He was not wholly successful in remedying these things, but the tax was reduced some and mineral lands were later offered for sale.

Public land policy interested Benton, and he felt that the lands should be used primarily to encourage settlement. He urged pre-emption rights, "donations," a sort of homesteading policy, and a yearly reduction in price of land that was not sold at the highest price so that poor land and rich land did not sell for the same amount. Much of his program was

finally written into legislation, although some of it not until after his death.

At the beginning of the famed Webster-Hayne debate, Benton spoke on the side of Hayne. The debate grew originally out of the land sales struggle and Benton saw in it an attempt to stop his land bills and delay the growth of the West. He did not recognize at that time the beginnings of the nullification doctrine.

Benton's lifelong legislative interest was hard money. He distrusted and opposed the United States bank and was one of the leaders in the fight against the recharter of the Second United States bank. He was President Jackson's leader in the debate following the removal of the national deposits from the bank.

In the crisis over nullification in the 1830s, Benton made his first moves away from the South, for he always staunchly supported the Union. He did not take much part in the debate, but although he favored repeal of the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, he opposed the compromise tariff of 1833 which he thought Clay and Calhoun, both of whom were his enemies by now, had railroaded through.

Benton generally favored lower tariffs, but on some occasions voted to raise duties. One time he did so was in support of an amendment to raise the tariff on lead, an important Missouri product.

Benton was long an advocate of hard money. He was probably the author of a good deal of Jackson's famous "specie circular," designed to control the use of paper money in land purchases. He sponsored the change from the 15-1 to 16-1 ratio between silver and gold. During the fight over hard money, he acquired one of his most famous sobriquets, "Old Bullion," and in turn gave Missouri her name as the "Bullion State."

He gained another nickname about the same time through his fight to expunge from the senate journals a resolution which he considered an insult to the president. He was finally successful, and as a result became known as the "Great Expunger."

Although Benton had early favored annexation of Texas, when the question of annexation came up in the 1840s he opposed it as coming at an inopportune time. He felt that annexation then would mean certain war with Mexico. Likewise he felt there was a scheme afoot to break up the Union, with Texas on the side of the South and Calhoun as head of the seceding territories.

This stand did much to alienate many of his supporters in Missouri, and even as early as 1844 Benton's re-election to his senate post was in doubt. Never a very popular statesman personally, his attitude on certain State questions had injured him. The people opposed his stand on the Texas question, and felt that his policies in the senate tended to align him with the North, whereas Missouri was southern in sympathy and a slave state.

Benton won the election in 1844, a bitter and personal campaign, but, save for a temporary reversal of opinion in his favor after that election, opposition to him and to his policies continued to grow. He favored settlement of the Oregon boundary line dispute at the 49th parallel, while Missourians and many others felt that the entire territory to 54°40' belonged to the United States. Originally a slave owner himself, he came more and more to oppose the extension of slavery. He was neither an abolitionist nor a secessionist, but he tried to be a moderate at a time when it was almost impossible to achieve such a position. During the war with Mexico, Benton tried to secure a position as leader of the armies. An attempt was made to create the office of lieutenant general for him, as it was impossible just to rank him above other generals, but the senate refused to approve.

Early in his career, Benton was not very enthusiastic about the railroad, feeling that for his part of the country at least the only satisfactory method of transportation was river travel. In later years, by 1844 at least, he had changed his mind and become an enthusiastic supporter of a transcontinental railroad. He made many speeches on the subject, one of his most famous being made at St. Louis where he pointed dramatically toward the west and said: "There is the East, There is India!"

The debate over the compromise of 1850 was Benton's last piece of work in the senate. He opposed the compromise in a bitter and personal debate, for he regarded the omnibus bill that included the admission of California as a concession to the South and as containing too many extraneous provisions. He did, however, favor the admission of California.

By this time the Democratic party in Missouri had split in opposition to Benton, with those originally in favor of hard money as the "Benton Democrats" and the "soft" money advocates as the "anti-Bentons." Missouri seemed to swing toward sympathy for the South even as Benton came to regard slavery as a menace to the Union, and as Benton became more unpopular the power of the anti-Benton Democrats increased.

The final blow against Benton in Missouri was the passage by the Missouri legislature in 1849 of the Jackson-Napton resolutions, which attempted to instruct Missouri's senators. The resolutions stated opposition to the exercise of congressional power to prohibit slavery in a territory—a policy for which Benton stood—saying that only the people had such a right, and declaring that if Congress assumed such power Missouri would stand by the slave states.

Benton denied at once that this was the real opinion of Missouri and launched his famous "appeal" campaign in an attempt to secure popular approval of his stand. His power in the State was too far gone by this time, and the legislature in 1851 chose Henry S. Geyer, a Whig, to fill Benton's place in the senate by a vote of 80 to 55, after forty ballots had been taken.

Later Benton was twice voted on by the assembly as a candidate for the senate, but he was defeated both times. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives from the first Missouri district, of which St. Louis was a part. His opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, involving repeal of the Missouri compromise, hurt him and he was defeated for re-election.

In 1856 he made his last campaign, running for governor of Missouri on the ticket of the "Benton Democracy." He was seventy-four years old at the time, but he made a strenuous

campaign. When the returns came in Benton ran a poor third, the election going to Trusten Polk, the anti-Benton Democratic candidate.

During the last few years of his life, Benton finished a literary work he had started earlier—the *Thirty Years' View*, his account of public issues between 1820 and 1850. He also completed an *Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856*, and an *Historical and Legal Examination of the Dred Scott Case*.

Benton died on April 10, 1858, at Washington. He had been ill for the year preceding, very near death at one time. His death was caused by cancer.

Benton's death seemed to bring a reversal of public opinion in favor of him, and the most important public officials attended his funeral services in Washington. At St. Louis, where his body was taken, great crowds came to pay tribute. He was buried at Bellefontaine cemetery. Benton was survived by four daughters, one of them, Jessie Ann, the wife of John C. Frémont. His wife and two sons preceded him in death.

Benton, the greatest leader of public life in Missouri's history, was a large, stately man, with much personal dignity and the appearance of one "born to command." He was almost impossibly egotistical and many stories have been told of his vanity and conceit. He owned no residence in Missouri and spent summers in the home of Colonel J. B. Brant of St. Louis, who had married his niece.

He had a remarkable memory and corrected his colleagues on errors they made. He was often personal in his criticisms, a master of invective in his debates, and positive in his convictions which he followed unhesitatingly. Benton served in the senate longer than Clay, Webster, or Calhoun, and the legislation that he sponsored was perhaps of greater value and soundness.

Nine counties in the United States have received Benton's name, six of them known to have been named in his honor. Several statues of Benton have been erected, and the State erected a monument over his grave in 1903. A statue of Benton as a representative of Missouri stands in the famous Statuary Hall in the national capitol.

[Sources for data on Thomas Hart Benton and his career are: *The Life of Thomas Hart Benton* (1904), by William M. Meigs; the *Dictionary of American Biography* (1929), Vol. II, pp. 210-13; *Opposition in Missouri to Thomas Hart Benton* (1927), by Clarence Henry McClure; *Thomas H. Benton* (1905), by Joseph M. Rogers; *Thomas Hart Benton* (1891), by Theodore Roosevelt; *A History of Missouri and Missourians* (1922), by Floyd C. Shoemaker; *Missouri, Mother of the West* (1930), by Walter Williams and Floyd C. Shoemaker; "Autobiographical Sketch" by Thomas Hart Benton in the D. Appleton & company 1864 edition of *Thirty Years' View*.]

TOPICS IN MISSOURI HISTORY

The Missouri Ozarks, long recognized as one of the most scenic and picturesque regions in the nation, are rapidly assuming new importance in the State's economic life. All but six of the counties in the area made substantial population gains during the past decade. The six counties which did not gain showed only minor decreases in population. This growth reflects a general economic and industrial development.

Just as the Ozarks are expanding economically, so the cultural aspects of the area are receiving increasing recognition. This is best shown by the number of published works on the Ozarks which have appeared in recent years.

A bibliography on the "Ozarks of Missouri," which contained fifty-seven entries, was presented in the January, 1934, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review* (Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, pp. 137-40). Since the publication of that bibliography, the Society has acquired a valuable collection of new works on the Ozarks and a number which had been published on earlier dates. This bibliography is presented as a supplement to the one which appeared in 1934.

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DO YOU KNOW OR DON'T YOU?

That Missouri is one of the four states whose capitals are named for presidents of the United States? The State capital, Jefferson City, incorporated as the "City of Jefferson," was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third president. Jackson, Mississippi's capital, was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who became the seventh president; Madison, Wisconsin's capital city, memorializes James Madison, the fourth president; and Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, bears the name of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president.

That the first chapter of the Masonic order in Missouri was chartered at Ste. Genevieve on July 17, 1807, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania? It was known as Louisiana Lodge

No. 109. Otho Shrader was the first elected master of this lodge. Aaron Elliott was installed as master when the lodge was chartered.

That two of the most magnificently platted towns in early Missouri were New Madrid, the original site of which has been washed into the Mississippi river, and the now-extinct town of Far West in Caldwell county? Colonel George Morgan laid out the town of New Madrid in 1789 on an imposing scale. Included in the plans for this city, were streets 100 feet or more wide, 15-foot sidewalks, city-owned parks, and a parkway and highway along the river bank. Even before the famous New Madrid earthquake of 1811-1812, however, the river had begun washing away part of the original town and the destruction of the earthquake completely demolished the site. The present town of New Madrid is located considerably north of the original site. Far West, intended to be the Mormon's capital, was laid out in 1836. The plat called for boulevards 132 feet wide diverging from a temple in the center of the town, while other streets in the mile-square plat were to be 82½ feet wide. In the fall and winter of 1838 and 1839, however, the Mormons were driven from the State and their capital city sacked.

That two steam frigates, the *Missouri* and the *Memphis*, authorized by Congress in 1839, marked the beginning of the United States' steam navy? The *Fulton* was the only navy steam-propelled ship for some time after the War of 1812, but the real advent of steam did not come until the steam frigates were constructed between 1839-1842. From then until 1860, the number of sailing vessels on the navy list gradually decreased and the number of steam vessels increased.

That in 1842, John P. Campbell, a Democrat of Greene county, was a candidate for representative in Congress contrary to an arrangement made at the Democratic State con-

vention? In the decade before 1842, Missouri was represented by only two congressmen. When the Democratic convention met in June of that year, however, a new apportionment bill was pending in the United States senate. The bill had already passed the house of representatives, and, according to its terms, Missouri was entitled to seven congressmen. The convention, therefore, nominated seven candidates. In view of the fact that the senate might amend the measure or might fail to pass it, the convention decided by resolution that the congressional candidates would draw numbers. In the event that the apportionment bill was not passed or was changed, those nominees drawing the highest number were to be dropped until the number of nominees corresponded to the number of congressmen allotted to Missouri. The apportionment bill, as finally passed, increased Missouri's delegation only to five. Campbell had drawn the number "six" and according to the convention's resolution he was not a party nominee for representative in Congress. He claimed, however, that he had never consented to the arrangement, and would not withdraw from the race. He was not elected. The five congressmen elected were James M. Hughes, Gustavus M. Bower, James H. Relfe, James B. Bowlin, and John Jameison.

That Francois Xavier Aubry completed his famous 800-mile horseback ride from Santa Fe to Independence, Missouri, in five days and sixteen hours? Aubry left Santa Fe, then in Mexico, on the morning of September 12, 1848, and arrived in Independence on Sunday night, September 17, after traveling constantly, day and night. He rode through a driving rain for twenty-four consecutive hours, and for nearly 600 miles of the way the trail was muddy. He broke down six horses, walked twenty miles, slept only a few hours, and ate but six meals.

That the largest slaveholder in Missouri in 1850 was Jabez Smith of Blue township in Jackson county? The United States census records list 244 slaves owned by Smith as of September 2, 1850.

That Thomas Allen, president of the Pacific railroad company from 1851 until 1854, was largely responsible for initiating a policy of State loans to railroads in Missouri? He was a member of the State senate of the sixteenth general assembly of Missouri and as chairman of the committee on internal improvements, he presented a report favoring State assistance. He was also credited with obtaining a \$2,000,000 loan for his railroad company.

That the basement of the State capitol building at Jefferson City was used as a dungeon in which Confederate prisoners were held during the Civil war? The artist, James A. Guirl, visited the dungeon and sketched the prisoners. His sketch was reproduced in the *Harper's Weekly* of October 5, 1861.

That Douglas was the only Missouri county for which no slaves were reported in the Federal census of 1860? Lafayette, the largest slave-holding county in the State, reported 6,374 slaves. Twenty-four Missouri counties reported a slave population of less than one hundred. They were Adair, Atchison, Barton, Butler, Carter, Gasconade, Harrison, Howell, McDonald, Maries, Mercer, Oregon, Ozark, Phelps, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Reynolds, Schuyler, Shannon, Stone, Taney, Texas, and Wright.

That within two years after he received his naturalization papers, Joseph Pulitzer, noted journalist who founded the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, was elected as a representative in the Missouri general assembly? A native of Hungary, he arrived in the United States in 1864 and immediately enrolled and served in the Union army although he was not granted his citizenship papers until March 6, 1867. On December 21, 1869, he was elected as the State representative from the fifth district in St. Louis. In 1875, he was a delegate to the Mis-

souri Constitutional Convention and was one of the leaders in framing our Constitution.

That to Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri, more than to any other man, goes credit for keeping the great Yellowstone National park in the hands of the United States government? Senator Vest by chance learned of plans of New York financiers to secure a lease on the park property to be exploited among themselves. In the senate, he demanded papers which related to the proposed lease and exposed the plot of the financiers. This naturally resulted in the abandonment of plans for making the lease and in the keeping of Yellowstone park as a nationally controlled area. Thereafter, Vest combated all proposed encroachments, becoming recognized as the outstanding champion of the proper protection and development of the park. On March 1, 1883, he made his famous statement: "There should be to a nation that will have a hundred million or a hundred and fifty million people a park like this as a great breathing place for the national lungs."

That three of the forty-four experimental routes set up for rural free delivery by the United States post-office department in 1896 operated out of the Cairo post office in Randolph county? The experimental routes, which were located in twenty-nine different states, marked the beginning of the rural free delivery system. The annual report of the postmaster general for the year ending June 30, 1939, showed that there were then 32,839 rural delivery routes in the United States with 1,564 in Missouri.

VERSE IN THE MISSOURI PIONEER PRESS

THE RANGERS¹Tune—*Boyne Water*

July the first one morning fair, from Capeau gray² we started.
 Sixty-four our number was, all being valiant hearted;
 We traveled on to Buffaloe,³ and then we separated,
 Yet some return'd whilst others went to a fort evacuated.

The savages that lay conceal'd of the Winnebago nation,
 With elated hearts, we attacked them near a place they call Fort Mason.⁴
 The first did yield upon the field, was Duff⁵ and Allen Ramsey,
 No sons of Mars e'er fought more brave, and so did Levi Tansey.

Davis Whitesides we'll not forget, no hercules more braver.
 Those heroes four weltered in gore, near the Mississippi river,
 July the fourth, a day of joy, by us was much lament'd,
 To leave our comrades dear behind, our hearts being all cemented.

On my return to Buffaloe, I was oppress'd with trouble,
 A little wound caused me to think, all mankind but a bubble.
 Charles Lucas,⁶ was the next was kill'd, no hero could act braver
 Although he had no chance to fight, he done his best endeavor.

The Indians that were slain are known, therefore I need not mention
 The memory of those heroes bold, it is my sole intention.
 Parents, weep not for the sons you have lost, was of the chosen number,
 I think they have gone to better worlds, among the brave to slumber.

¹This poem reflects the patriotic praise lavished on the rangers who were described as the "minute men of the frontier" during the War of 1812.

²Probably *Cap au Gris*, a cantonment which was burned to the ground on June 1, 1813. This fort was located on the Mississippi in present Lincoln county.

³A small fort on Buffalo creek, a tributary of the Mississippi river in present Pike county.

⁴The St. Louis *Missouri Gazette* of July 10, 1813, reported the attack: "On July 4-5, eleven rangers near Fort Mason were attacked by an equal number of Winnebagoes. One ranger was killed outright and three others were fatally wounded." Fort Mason, which was abandoned in May, 1814, was located in present Ralls county near Saverton.

⁵Funeral rites for John M. Duff who was wounded in the skirmish with the Winnebago Indians were conducted on July 10, 1813.

⁶This may have been an error, for one Charles Lucas, who was a ranger captain, was fatally injured in the famous duel with Thomas Hart Benton on September 27, 1817.

Friends be content and don't lament, for they was valiant hearted,
 I hope that you will meet again, and never more be parted.
 Success to Captain Ramsey's men, and some of Music's Rangers,⁷
 And Daniel Boone's I will not go past, to fear we are all strangers.

E. N. MATTHEWS

From the *Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser*, May 7, 1814.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH⁸

A Parody

The war song rang true, for the savage brow low'r'd,
 And the centinel red-man lay watching the sky;
 The runners had sunk on the ground overpow'r'd,
 Too weary to live, and too angry to die.

Tecumseh, that night, with no pallet of straw,
 By the frugal light faggot, that smok'd on the plain,
 At the mid watch of night, a stern vision he saw,
 That the Great Spirit sent, to warn him again;

For his thoughts on the battle field's dreadful array
 Were fix'd, and he dreaded the white man's attack;
 For he fear'd the next sun would light his last day,
 So chanted his death song as he lay on his back.

He thought of the hunting grounds, painted so oft
 By his sire, who taught him the rude creed when young,
 That good Indians' souls, when admitted aloft,
 Would follow the game where no nettles e'er stung.

Then seiz'd he his war-club, and rising he swore,
 From the field, or his friends, but with life would he part—
 His wild eye meets the foe, as onward they pour,
 And danger with courage nerves proudly his heart.

⁷David Musick commanded the troops at *Cap au Gris* for a time. James Musick was also a ranger captain.

⁸Shawnee chief, famous because of his attempts to combine Indian tribes into a confederacy. He was killed on October 5, 1813, at the battle of the Thames.

Stay, stay with thy nation, thou art weary and worn,
 And fain was the war-broken Indian to go;
 For despair had rose with the dawning of morn,
 And the closing of day saw Tecumseh laid low.⁹

AURORA BOREALIS, Franklin, Oct. 2, 1822.

From the *Missouri Intelligencer*, October 15, 1822.

TO PROMISE YET NOT PAY

Tune—*To Sigh, Yet Feel No Pain*

To promise yet not pay,
 To cheat, to rob and lie;
 To trifle with the people's change,
 To pass them proudly by,
 To pour at Biddle's shrine,
 The offering of their cash,
 To waft it o'er the ocean brine,
 And give us paper trash.
 This is whiggery—whiggery rank,
 This is whiggery—whiggery rank,
 Such as pleases Whig and Bank.

Your cash, yourselves to save,
 Unwon by paper charm;
 And "yellow jackets" plenty have,
 In age to keep you warm.
 To feel that you endure
 No fears that Bank men do,
 And tho' the Banks should break, you're sure
 They cannot injure you.
 This is Jackson's—Benton's plan,
 This is Jackson's—Benton's plan.
 Such as charms the honest man.¹⁰

From the Jefferson City *Jeffersonian Republican*, November 18, 1837.

⁹According to tradition, a sister of the celebrated Chief Tecumseh lived at the Indian village of Chillicothe on Apple creek in Cape Girardeau county. She married a French Creole named Francois Maisenville at New Madrid. When Tecumseh heard of this, he came to New Madrid and forced his sister to leave Maisenville and return to the village on Apple creek. However, within a few months, while Tecumseh was absent in the South attempting to form his great alliance of southern Indians, his sister returned to her husband at New Madrid.

¹⁰This poem is representative of the Missouri press reaction to the fight President Jackson and Senator Benton had made on the Second United States bank. Nicholas Biddle, the president of the bank, and the Whig party were almost synonymous.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from August to October, 1940, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Gray, Chester H., Washington, D. C.
Smith, Tom K., St. Louis

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Honig, Louis O., Kansas City
Kocian, Arthur A., St. Louis
Williams, Roy D., Boonville

ONE NEW MEMBER

Aly, Bower, Columbia	Revercomb, Harry C., Kansas City, Kansas
Begeman, Norman, St. Louis	Smith, Frederick M., Independence
Biggs, Mrs. Mabel P., Neosho	Stambeck, Evert, Jefferson City
Ellis, Elmer, Columbia	White, Mrs. J. U., Lodi
Gaugh, Walter W., Kansas City	Wood, Vesta, Springfield
Howard, Robert E., Columbia	Woods, Charles L., Rolla
Kennerly, C. S., St. Louis	Wright, Robert R., Columbia
Leedy, C. A., Jefferson City	Yancey, T. R., Jefferson City
O'Brien, M. F., Maplewood	
Overholser, Mrs. M. L., Harrison- ville	

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

AUGUST-OCTOBER, 1940

One hundred and sixty applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from August, 1940, to October, 1940, inclusive. The present total of annual members is 2,611.

The new members are:

Abele, E. F., Boonville	Bidstrup, Dudley J., Columbia
Adams, W. H., Iberia	Brown, Mrs. Gladys B., Rocky Comfort
Allaman, J. M., St. Joseph	Brown, Mrs. Rolla, Appleton City
Barnidge, Edward C., St. Louis	

- Bunch, J. R., Fulton
 Burkhart, Mrs. Ann, Carrollton
 Carpenter, Barbara, Kansas City
 Chard, Ora, Savannah
 Clapper, R. L., Deering, N. D.
 Clarke, Mrs. Florence S., Kansas City
 Cleaffin, R. E., Breckenridge
 Coleman, George B., Jefferson City
 Coleman, H. R., Kirkwood
 Cozzens, Arthur B., Urbana, Ill.
 Curry, L. F. P., Independence
 Davis, Ben, Van Buren
 Davis, Joe Ann, Nevada
 Davis, Mabel, Springfield
 Davis, Roy Tasco, Forest Glen, Md.
 Deckert, D. O. C., University City
 Deem, D. B., Poplar Bluff
 Denman, C. B., Washington, D. C.
 Dill, Lester, Stanton
 Doerner, Russell H., Webster Groves
 Dougherty, Paul F., Jefferson City
 Duncan, Joseph George, East Lansing, Michigan
 Ebinger, Emma, St. Louis
 Elliott, Eppa F., Jefferson City
 Engel, Albert J., St. Louis
 Engel, E. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Espenschied, Lloyd, New York City
 Ferguson, Homer L., Jefferson City
 Field, Mrs. R. F., Fayette
 Fradenberg, B. J., Kansas City
 Gaugh, George Mortimer, Kansas City
 Gist, William L., Kansas City
 Gove, C. C., Linn
 Graham, Mrs. Clara E., Charleston
 Haire, Mrs. Robert D., Grandview
 Hannibal High School, Hannibal
 Harter, A. H., St. Louis
 Heavin, Hazel Dagley, Rolla
 Henderson, M. J., Kansas City
 Hildner, George J., Villa Ridge
 Ireland, Mrs. E. V., King City
 Jacomini, Mrs. Anne, Jefferson City
 Kaiman, Lambert, St. Louis
 Karl, Walter, Glencoe
 Keller, Logan H., Kansas City
 Kennedy, Frances C., Jefferson City
 Kennedy, W. J., St. Joseph
 King, Mrs. Arthur T., Warrensburg
 Lacy, James K., Belton
 Lamkin, John Clayton, Marshall
 Landen, A. W., Watson
 Lehmann, John S., St. Louis
 Linney, W. B., Springfield
 Long, Hazel Tutt, Kirksville
 Lovell, Mrs. V. E., St. Joseph
 McAdams, John D., Alton, Ill.
 McAfee, J. W., St. Louis
 McCarthy, Joseph A., St. Louis
 McCleary, Glen A., Columbia
 McCluer, F. L., Fulton
 McDonald, W. C., Warrensburg
 McHaney, Hal H., Kennett
 McMullen, Jean, Joplin
 McRoberts, R. H., St. Louis
 Mancuso, Fred C., Kansas City
 March, David, Winona
 Marquis, Isaac L., Joplin
 Marquis, Wilson M., Kansas City
 Marsalek, G. W., St. Louis
 Marshall, Jay P., Maplewood
 Matthews, Joseph R., Kirkwood
 Mauntel, Fred A., Washington
 Mayer, Emil, St. Joseph
 Meyers, Arthur C., St. Louis
 Miller, M. F., Columbia
 Miller, R. W., Kansas City
 Missouri State Sanatorium, Mt. Vernon
 Montgomery, Merrill E., Milan
 Morgan, Chas. W., Kansas City
 Mumma, John B., Kansas City
 Murphy, B. F., Rivermines
 Murphy, Cornelius, Jr., Kansas City
 Neuner, G. J., Kansas City
 Niehaus, Harry J. W., University City
 Niemann, Henry F., St. Joseph
 Noah, W. L., Webster Groves
 Nottberg, Gustav, Kansas City
 O'Brien, M. F., Maplewood

- Orman, Oscar C., St. Louis
 Owen, Juliette A., St. Joseph
 Palmer, Mrs. Ray, Washington, D. C.
 Peters, Garnett M., Liberty
 Pflager, Henry B., St. Louis
 Pinkerton, Hugh M., Kansas City
 Pollock, Bernard, Owensville
 Prewitt, Mont T., Kansas City
 Purteet, Bryan, St. Louis
 Ramacciotti, Frank L., St. Louis
 Ramsay, W. Rupert, St. Louis
 Rapoport, Simon, St. Louis
 Reardon, Dan P., St. Louis
 Reed, O. E., Washington, D. C.
 Richards, Charles, Wentzville
 Riley, Mrs. William M., Independence
 Risser, R. D., Kilgore, Texas
 Roach, Cornelius, Kansas City
 Robertson, L. A., St. Louis
 Robinson, Omar E., Kansas City
 Rogers, Clay C., Kansas City
 Ross, Harry, Kansas City
 Roskopf, H. A., St. Louis
 Ruddy, Edward M., St. Louis
 Ruffing, T. E., Desloge
 Russell, Robert A., Jefferson City
 Schafer, Charles Perry, St. Louis
 Schilling, M. Henry, Boonville
 Schlitt and Voss Garage, Krakow
 Schmidt, W. Clark, St. Louis
 Sicher, Stanley H., St. Louis
 Simpich, Phil R., Columbia
 Singer, Joseph, St. Louis
 Skillern, Eugene A., St. Louis
 Smith, Conover Carnes, Kansas City
 Smith, G. Bryan, Iberia
 Smith, Higgins, Chicago, Illinois
 Souttar, Steve, Brookfield
 Spoehrer, Hermann, St. Louis
 Stephens, McLeod, St. Louis
 Sullivan, Stephen H., Sullivan
 Swink, J. O., Farmington
 Thompson, R. H. B., St. Louis
 Thurlo, Vane C., Brookfield
 Thurston, Mrs. M. F., Fulton
 Tobias, Norman, St. Louis
 Toensfeld, Ralph, St. Louis
 Trenchard, G. O., Hardin
 University of Alabama, Main Library, University, Alabama
 Vanduser High School, Vanduser
 Vogelweid, J. W., Jefferson City
 Von Phul, Philip, St. Louis
 Walker, Nell, Columbia
 Wallace, E. J., St. Louis
 Wallace, Ralph E., Boonville
 Warrick, Dupuy G., Kansas City
 Watson, Glenn E., Columbia
 Wells, Mrs. J. M., Neosho
 West, Mrs. C. V., Joplin
 White, Clara, Unionville
 Wielandy, F. H., St. Louis
 Willis, M. C., Alva, Oklahoma
 Wing, DeWitt Cosgrove, Washington, D. C.
 Wood, John S., New London
 Young, Howard I., St. Louis

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY RESUMES ACTIVITIES

The Cape Girardeau county historical society, which disbanded during the summer months, resumed its regular meetings on October 28, 1940. A number of papers were read, discussed, and filed with the society's collections. Included in the collection was a paper on "The Constitution During the Civil War," which was read by James A. Finch, Jr., at a meet-

ing of the Cape Girardeau county bar association on September 17, 1940, at Jackson. Mrs. J. W. Andrews of Fredericktown presented the society with a list of the Cape Girardeau county citizens taken in the 1830 census.

A joint dinner meeting of the society with the Southeast Missouri federation of historical societies was scheduled to take place, November 25, 1940. Members of a committee to make arrangements for the meeting were Rush H. Limbaugh, Mrs. C. A. Vandivort, and Mrs. O. E. Schoembs.

CLAY COUNTY MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEARS REPORT ON YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Robert S. Withers, president of the Clay County Missouri historical society, presented a report on the year's activities at the annual business meeting on September 16, 1940, at the Hessel-Carder chapel in Liberty. The biennial election of officers took place and those retained were: Mrs. Withers, president; Edgar Laffoon, vice-president; Mrs. Earl Sevier, secretary; and Miss Kathryn McKinley, treasurer. Mrs. Mary A. Barr of Kearney was named as historian of the society to succeed Mrs. C. A. McConn who had asked to be relieved of the office which she has held since the organization of the society. Directors of the society were all re-elected. Mrs. Soper J. Taul reported on the investigation for historic markers during the business session.

The society co-operated with the public relations department of William Jewell college in compiling and publishing the *Guide to Historic William Jewell College and Clay County, Missouri*, a thirty-two-page pamphlet. The historical booth, arranged by the society for the annual Liberty products show in September, 1940, received a first award in the exhibit contest. The booth was planned by Mrs. Withers, Mrs. J. E. Deems, and Mrs. McConn. Photographs of Clay county landmarks were used in the booth, including pictures of the James Marsh home which was erected in 1827, "Multnoma," the home built by Major John Dougherty in 1854; and scenes of the Watkins mill. More than one thousand persons visited the booth and registered.

JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The Jackson county historical society was organized August 29, 1940, at Independence, becoming the twenty-first county historical society in the State. The headquarters of the new society are located in the memorial building at Independence. Quarterly meetings are scheduled for the third Monday of January, April, July, and October. Officers of the society are Major N. J. Jackson, president; Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, vice-president; Frank W. Rucker, secretary; Harry Sturges, treasurer; and Mrs. John Grinter, historian.

Objectives adopted by the society are: to stimulate and encourage the study of the history of Jackson county, its towns, and subdivisions; to collect, preserve, and disseminate historical information about the county; to locate, mark, and preserve historic sites, graves, and buildings; to promote the establishment of a museum at Independence that will properly represent the historical background and resources of Jackson county; to do honor to those patriotic men and women who braved hardships to lay the foundation of our present prosperity and happiness; and to participate in and co-operate with centennial or other anniversary celebrations and commemorations in the county and State.

State Senator Allen McReynolds, president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, was the guest speaker at a joint meeting of the Jackson county society and the Independence chamber of commerce on October 3, 1940. That Independence stands as a symbol of the historical heritage of Jackson county and the State, was one fact Senator McReynolds emphasized in his interesting account of the county's history. He was introduced by Major Jackson who reviewed the objects of the newly-organized society.

During the three-day "Santa-Cali-Gon" celebration in Independence on October 14, 15, and 16, 1940, the Society conducted special tours to points of interest in and near the city.

EARLY-DAY LEBANON DESCRIBED AT LACLEDE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

Miss Frances Gleason presented an interesting program on "Early-Day Lebanon" at the regular meeting of the Laclede county historical society on July 30, 1940, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Don O. Vernon in Lebanon. Miss Gleason discussed the names of the streets in the original town of Lebanon and described many of the old homes and business houses. During the business session, various committees made reports on the work done in compiling histories of county activities. Members of the committee appointed to be in charge of the October meeting of the society were Mrs. J. E. Millsap, Mrs. Milton Fuller, Mrs. Lillian Cook, and J. H. Easley.

Personal observations and legendary accounts of early-day Lebanon were given by E. B. Kellerman at the fall meeting of the society on October 22, 1940, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. W. I. Diffenderffer. Mr. Kellerman has been a resident of Lebanon for sixty-seven years. The officers of the society re-elected during the business session are: Mrs. Virginia F. MacKesson, president; Dr. J. A. McComb, vice-president; J. H. Easley, secretary; J. E. Millsap, treasurer; and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, curator.

PHELPS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SPONSORS PUBLICATION

The Phelps county historical society has announced the publication of a history of the Missouri school of mines and metallurgy to be issued within six months. Dr. Charles H. Fulton, who was the director of the school from 1920 until 1937, is chairman of the editing and publications committee and Dr. E. A. Stricker, president of the Phelps county society, is vice-chairman.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY CO-OPERATES IN DEDICATION PROGRAM FOR DANIEL BOONE PARKWAY

The St. Louis county historical society cooperated in making arrangements for the dedication program for the Daniel Boone parkway in St. Louis county on September 28, 1940. The parkway, a section of United States Highway 40 as well as Highway 61, connects Wentzville, Missouri, with the intersection of the Express highway and Chouteau avenue in St. Louis. Daniel J. Boone of Clayton, a descendant of the pioneer for whom the parkway is named, unveiled a bronze tablet which was donated by the Daniel Boone parkway association. The State highway department constructed the base on which the plaque is mounted. G. Elmo Holke, executive secretary of the St. Louis county planning commission, presided as master of ceremonies at the dedication, and addresses were made by Robert B. Brooks, a member of the State highway commission, and State Representative Howard Elliott. The St. Louis county court officially designated the road as the Daniel Boone parkway in July, 1940. The St. Charles county court issued an order in September which also designates the route in that county as the Daniel Boone parkway.

B. Cordell Stevens, president of the St. Louis county historical society, directed an exhaustive search for descendants of Daniel Boone. These descendants were invited to attend and participate in the dedication of the parkway. The results of the society's research were published in the Clayton *Watchman Advocate* of September 27, 1940.

CHARLES E. PETERSON SPEAKS TO SALINE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Charles E. Peterson, senior landscape architect of the national park service, at present assigned to the Jefferson national expansion memorial in St. Louis, presented an illustrated lecture on Williamsburg, Virginia, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Saline county historical society on October 15, 1940. The meeting was held in the Methodist church at Marshall. Peterson lived in the colonial city of Williamsburg

for three years during its restoration by the Rockefeller organization. While there, he laid out the boundaries of the Colonial national historical park and the general plan for the development of the Yorktown battlefield. His talk to the Saline county society detailed the history of Williamsburg and her neighbors as reflected in their colonial architecture.

STE. GENEVIEVE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZES
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The class in United States history of the Ste. Genevieve public high school organized the S. G. H. S. historical society on September 23, 1940. Lynd Ferguson, the history instructor in the school, sponsors the society. The members include the students in the class and others interested in history. The annual membership dues will be ten cents. The society has adopted as its purpose the investigation and preservation of historical traditions and records in the community. Officers of the society are: William Harter of Farmington, president; Arline Basler of River Aux Vases, vice-president; Charles Weiler of Ste. Genevieve, secretary; and Mary Catherine Gegg of Coffman, treasurer.

MUSICK SPEAKS TO MISSOURI HISTORICAL
SOCIETY IN ST. LOUIS

James B. Musick presented an illustrated lecture on "The Colonial Fortifications of St. Louis" at a meeting of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis on October 25, 1940. The meeting was held at the society's headquarters in the Jefferson memorial.

COUNTY CENTENNIAL PLANS FOR 1941

Citizens of Andrew county were invited by the *Savannah Reporter* on August 30, 1940, to make nominations for members of an executive board to supervise the organization of the Andrew county historical society and have charge of the county-wide centennial celebration this year. A pageant written by Miss Sallie Woodcock, reviewing the county's history, appears in the *Reporter* of October 4, 1940.

The Linn chamber of commerce is sponsoring the county-wide centennial celebration in Osage county. Tentative plans, announced in October, 1940, provide for the publication of a souvenir program. Committees in charge of arrangements for the celebration are: C. C. Gove, W. L. Zevely, and Allan Curtiss, Sr., finance; Francis Knollmeyer, August Schaeffer, and Don K. Spalding, program; Steve Zeilman, Harold Starr, and Paul Mattingly, concessions; William L. Zevely, N. C. Paxton, and Dr. Robert Marsh, publicity and advertising.

MISSOURI FEATURED IN RADIO PROGRAMS

"The American Pilgrimage" program conducted each Sunday by Ted Malone for the national broadcasting company featured two Missouri programs during the month of October, 1940. Malone is the radio name of Alden Russell who formerly lived at Independence, Missouri. His broadcast October 20 from the old courthouse at Independence was on Francis Parkman, author of *The Oregon Trail*. Parkman went to Independence in 1846 and outfitted himself for the trip that provided the material for his book. The broadcast October 27 was on Mark Twain. Russell spoke from the Clemens home in Hannibal, Missouri, where Mark Twain lived as a boy.

Other radio programs of historical interest to Missourians include the "Land We Live In" series which is broadcast each week from station KMOX in St. Louis and the "Know Your State" series which Mrs. C. G. Jackson conducts for station WHB in Kansas City.

MEXICO LEDGER HAS ITS OWN NEWSPAPER INDEX

The *Mexico Evening Ledger*, published by L. M. White, has recently inaugurated an index system for the newspaper files which dates back to 1876. More than 3,000 reference cards of news, events, and important personalities have already been added to the index. Early issues of the *Ledger* were not preserved, and it was not until the late Colonel R. M. White purchased the newspaper in 1876 that a complete file was begun. In addition to the card references, a clipping file has been maintained since July, 1938.

Large metropolitan papers maintain extensive index filing systems that are commonly called newspaper morgues. However, the *Mexico Ledger* is one of the few small city dailies in this section of the country that have inaugurated such a system.

"OUR MISSOURI" PAGEANT AT CAMERON FESTIVAL

The historical pageant, "Our Missouri," by Mrs. H. J. Knoch of Cameron was presented October 3, 1940, at the annual Cameron fall festival. One hundred persons took part in the pageant which portrayed the history of the State.

The pageant, written and directed by Mrs. Knoch, was sponsored by the Caldwell county home economics extension clubs. The pageant was also presented at the annual Kingston fox hunt on August 17, 1940, and ranked first in an entertainment contest.

BOONVILLE SPONSORS SECOND ANNUAL DANIEL BOONE DAYS

The second annual Daniel Boone Days celebration in Boonville, Missouri, took place on September 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1940. G. F. Boller was general chairman in charge of the arrangements for the celebration. The Reverend Allen G. Wehrli of Eden theological seminary at Webster Groves, Missouri, delivered the address for the opening program. A choir, composed of voices from the entire Boone's Lick area, was directed by Laurence White. During the three remaining evening programs, an historical pageant depicting the life of Daniel Boone was presented. Historical themes were carried out in the parades for the celebration. The third day of the celebration was designated as "military day" and featured a parade by the Kemper military school. Many of the business houses arranged historical exhibits in their display windows.

INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATES OLD TRAILS

The story of Independence, Missouri, as the beginning point of three historic trails—the Santa Fe, California, and Oregon trails—which led to the settlement of the Southwest, the West, and the Northwest, was re-enacted in the three-day

"Santa-Cali-Gon" celebration on October 14, 15, and 16, 1940. The old Independence square became once more the scene of explorers, trappers, traders, travelers, and gold seekers. A covered wagon camp, an Indian village, and an old barn and corral were used effectively in the decorations for the celebration. Merchants of the city arranged interesting historical exhibits in their display windows.

"The Old Trails" pageant, presented by the White Masque players, was an outstanding feature of the celebration. Mrs. J. A. Gardner, who served as executive secretary of the committee which produced the pageant for the Independence centennial in 1927, wrote and directed the trails pageant. The musical background was arranged by P. Hans Flath of Kansas City and the description was presented by Bert Lane, a radio announcer. A cast of 600 persons took part in the pageant which depicted the founding and early history of Independence, "the gateway to the West."

Historic parades and other events were also arranged for the three-day program.

NATIVE SONS OF KANSAS CITY ELECT OFFICERS

Officers of the Native Sons of Kansas City were elected at the annual business meeting that took place October 22, 1940, at the Phillips hotel in Kansas City. Those chosen to serve were: Arthur T. Brink, president; Kenneth L. Browne, first vice-president; Byron R. Cecil, second vice-president; Frank H. Woodbury, treasurer; George F. Green, secretary; and James Anderson, historian.

The Native Sons organization is co-operating with the committee for the restoration of Fort Osage near Sibley in Jackson county. Last year, the committee published a folder containing a painting of the fort by George Fuller Green, photographs of men identified with it, and also a map showing its location.

MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL BRIDGE MADE FREE

The Mark Twain memorial bridge at Hannibal, Missouri, became free of toll on October 30, 1940. The city of Hannibal

arranged a special celebration in honor of the event. Morris Anderson, Hannibal attorney, acted as master of the ceremonies that marked the removal of the toll house from the bridge. Madame Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, daughter of Mark Twain, pressed a telegraph key in Los Angeles, California, that started the operation of the new free bridge sign. Addresses for the occasion were made by Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri and Charles P. Casey, director of the Illinois state department of public works and buildings, who represented Governor John G. Stelle. A feature of the program was a parade depicting the history of transportation.

The bridge was completed in 1936 at a cost of \$1,068,480. The states of Missouri and Illinois co-operated in the bridge project for which a public works administration loan and grant were obtained.

PLATTE YOUTHS DEPICT COUNTY'S HISTORY IN PAGEANT

Platte county's century of progress was traced in a pageant sponsored by the Platte county rural youth organization and presented at the Platte City fairgrounds on August 23, 1940. Mary Virginia Lewis of Platte City, president of the organization, was chairman of the committee in charge of the presentation. Youth from all parts of the county took part in the pageant which was directed by Max Trudersheim.

Based on William M. Paxton's *Annals of Platte County*, the county's history was presented in six periods. The Indian era was staged by the Platte City youth, and the pioneer period by young representatives from the Farley and Beverly communities. Young people from Camden Point, Dearborn, and Edgerton dramatized the construction period. Civil war days were depicted by the Weston group, while the gay nineties were shown by the Parkville youth. The Second Creek community closed the pageant with a showing of modern times in Platte county.

KIRKWOOD HAS THREE-DAY ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

The city of Kirkwood in St. Louis county commemorated its seventy-fifth anniversary with a three-day festival on

September 27, 28, and 29, 1940. A pageant, "Kirkwood Through the Years," was presented each evening. An historical parade, arranged under the supervision of William H. Berthold, was the feature of the "Pioneer Day" program given on September 28.

Kirkwood was founded in the early part of 1853 by an association of forty men, including prominent business men of St. Louis. It was named for James P. Kirkwood, then chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad. At that time, the community was known as Gravois and the stagecoach stop as Collins station. The first Kirkwood election was conducted in March, 1865.

ST. CHARLES TO MARK SESQUICENTENNIAL THIS YEAR

The city of St. Charles and its Catholic parish, the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, will commemorate their sesquicentennial anniversary on November 7, 1941. Through the research of Honorable Ben L. Emmons, documents dated November 7, 1791, have been made public which use the name "St. Charles" for the village that had been known as "Les Petite Cotes," or "Little Hills."

Mr. Emmons found the documents in the original archives of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis and they were translated by the Reverend W. B. Sommerhauser, S. J., pastor of St. Charles Borromeo church in St. Charles. One of the documents is the record of the meeting of the inhabitants at the home of Louis Blanchette on October 13, 1789, for the purpose of petitioning Lieutenant Governor Manuel de Perez for permission to build a church in the village. The other document is the preface to the first burial register at the Borromeo church for the village of St. Charles. It is dated November 7, 1791, and is signed by Manuel Perez as "the Commandant, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the said parish and its surrounding territory."

Translations of the documents appear in the *St. Charles Daily Banner-News* and the *St. Charles Weekly Cosmos-Monitor* of September 11, 1940.

SIGNATURES OF MISSOURI'S GOVERNORS COMPILED

Justus R. Moll of Springfield and Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre, trustees of the Society, have compiled a list of facsimiles of the original signatures of Missouri's thirty-nine governors from Alexander McNair, who served from 1820 to 1824, to Governor Lloyd C. Stark. Photostatic copies of the sheet bearing the signature facsimiles were made and added to the Society's collections.

OUTSTANDING ACQUISITIONS

An oil painting of Daniel Boone, after the Chester Harding portrait, by Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre, a trustee of the Society, has been added to the Society's valuable collection of portraits. Oil paintings of Senator Thomas Hart Benton and Senator Lewis F. Linn by Mr. Thompson have previously been presented to the Society.

Miss Edith Davidson Harris of Walpole, New Hampshire, has graciously donated to the Society thirteen volumes of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, which was edited by her father, William Torrey Harris, internationally known educator of St. Louis. The *Journal* was published in St. Louis from 1867 to 1893. The volumes which Miss Harris donated complete the Society's file.

John L. Nagle, former superintendent of memorials for the Jefferson national expansion memorial in St. Louis, has graciously donated to this Society a typed copy of valuable data on Manuel Lisa taken from the St. Louis probate court records. The data include a calendar of individual documents which was compiled by Henry E. Rice, Jr., and a transcript of the financial account of the Lisa estate.

A typed manuscript on "The Clarksville of Yesterday," prepared by Charles V. Clifford, has been presented to the Society by John O. Roberts, editor of the *Clarksville Sentinel*. The history was published in the *Sentinel* during the months of November and December, 1932, and January and February, 1933.

A. Loyd Collins of Clinton, State supervisor of the historical records survey under the works projects administration, has donated to the Society a transcription of the *Bethel Church Book, 1806-1867* and a collection of historical material on Henry county, Missouri, including an historical calendar of the county.

The Otterville Presbyterian church, through the courtesy of Miss Nellie F. Parsons, has deposited three record books with the Society. The books contain the minutes of the session of the church from 1849 to 1906. The church was organized as the Bowling Green congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and in 1836 it became known as the Pleasant Grove congregation. In 1857, the name was changed to the Otterville Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The Perry Presbyterian church has deposited five record books with the Society through the office of the Reverend Joseph M. Garrison of Columbia, stated clerk and central treasurer of the Missouri presbytery. The record books include the minutes of the session of the Mt. Prairie Presbyterian church from April, 1831, to October, 1853; of the Lick Creek Presbyterian church from March 26, 1854, to October 14, 1877, and from October 14, 1877, to December, 1880; and of the Perry Presbyterian church from December 20, 1880, to July 2, 1899.

Information on the development of horticulture in Missouri and neighboring states is contained in the personal scrapbook which Professor Thomas J. Talbert of the University of Missouri has presented to the Society.

Twenty-eight issues of the Cape Girardeau *Eagle* of 1857-1861, and three issues of the Jackson *Southern Democrat* of 1851-1852, owned by Mrs. R. B. Oliver, Sr., of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, were kindly loaned to the State Historical Society of Missouri for photostating.

W. W. Graves of St. Paul, Kansas, has graciously donated to the Society photostatic copies of the annual reports made in 1825, 1826, and 1827, by the superintendent of Harmony Mission to the office of Indian affairs in the department of the interior.

Gifts which the Society has received from the Reverend Raymond W. Settle of Lamar, Colorado, include a copy of the *Hand-Book of Saline County, Missouri*, published in 1889; a Georgetown female seminary catalogue for the year 1882-1883; catalogues of the Pilot Grove collegiate institute for the years 1885-1886 and 1896-1897; five issues of Missouri college periodicals and several single copies of Missouri newspapers; and a broadside for the Veiled Prophet parade in St. Louis, which is dated October 5, 1880. The Society also obtained from Mr. Settle, on an exchange basis, a wagoner's receipt book which belonged to the DeHaven, Wing, and company of Boonville. The first entry in the book is dated August 6, 1857, and the last, December 18, 1858.

Through the courtesy of W. H. McDonald, president of Culver-Stockton college at Canton, C. C. Ebbe of the C. C. Ebbe construction company at Trenton has donated three copies of Grundy county newspapers and some valuable manuscript material to the Society. The newspapers include the *Trenton Grundy Farmer* of October 8, 1891, which is Vol. I, No. 15; the *Trenton Daily Evening Republican* for October 7, 1891; and the *Trenton Weekly Tribune* for October 15, 1891. The manuscript material includes a history of Avalon college and sketches of two literary societies in the college. Avalon college was established by the church of the United Brethren in Christ at Avalon in Livingston county and was opened during the year 1871-1872. The school was moved to Trenton in 1891 and six years later Walter Voorman, a socialist, took it over and renamed it Ruskin college. In 1905, the college building became the Trenton public high school.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. W. Andrews of Fredericktown, the Society has been able to obtain photostatic copies of a number of valuable manuscripts and pamphlets. These include the 417-page diary kept from 1833 to 1842 by Jacob Lanius, an early Methodist minister of south Missouri who was born January 9, 1814, and died October 8, 1851; a church record book which contains the minutes of the quarterly conference meetings of what is referred to as the Doniphan circuit, the Poplar Bluff and Doniphan circuit, and the Poplar Bluff circuit from 1866 to 1876; the Arcadia high school catalogue for 1854-1855 and early catalogues of the Bellevue collegiate institute at Caledonia, Missouri; two numbers of *La Bellevue*, the Bellevue collegiate institute periodical; and one page of the May 29, 1821, issue of the *Correspondent and Ste. Genevieve Record*. The church record book, in addition to the conference minutes, contains a few pages of miscellaneous notations and seven pages on the life of John Eudaly, a Methodist minister who settled in Butler county, Missouri, in 1841.

Through the courtesy of George Pearson of Arrow Rock, Missouri, the Society has obtained a microfilmed copy of the seventy-page sale book which was kept by William Price from 1836 to 1842. Price was an agent for Dr. John Sappington and sold the famous "quinine pills" in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Dr. E. B. Trail of Berger, Missouri, has added eight pictures of early steamboats that operated on the Missouri river to the Society's collection of photographs.

A photostatic negative copy of the minutes of the State meeting of the churches of Jesus Christ in Missouri, which opened in Columbia on October 17, 1845, has been donated to the Society by Culver-Stockton college at Canton, through the courtesy of Claude E. Spencer, the college librarian. Mr. Spencer obtained the copy from the Wisconsin state historical society.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES RELATING
TO MISSOURI, 1938-1939

The following doctoral dissertation accepted by St. Louis university during the school year of 1938-1939 is of Missouri interest:

Ramirez, Reverend J. Emilio, S. J., *An Experimental Investigation on the Nature and Origin of Microseisms at Saint Louis, Missouri.*

The master's theses accepted during the same period are as follows:

Buchholz, Sister Mary Reparata, S. S. N. D., *A Critical Appraisal of John Rothensteiner's German Lyrics.*

Dachauer, Alban Joseph, S. J., *The Art of Translation as Exemplified by John Rothensteiner.*

Fruin, Johanna, *The Scope and Work of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, 1930-1936.*

Hutter, Anna Helen, *A Study of Services Rendered a Group of Crippled Children from May 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938, by the University Hospital of Saint Louis University.*

Kelley, Raymond Thomas, *A Suggested Plan of Organization for Adult Education in Saint Louis.*

McHugh, George Joseph, S. J., *Political Nativism in Saint Louis, 1840-1857.*

Miller, Carl John, *A Petrographic Study of the Warsaw Formation of the Saint Louis Area.*

Rosen, Samuel Leslie, *The Historical Development of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis.*

Rudloff, Claudia Catherine, *The Social Adequacy of the Deaf and Blind Children in the Public Schools of St. Louis and St. Louis County.*

Sellmeyer, Sister Mary Carola, S. S. M., *An Investigation of Food Costs of St. Mary's Hospital During 1938 and 1939.*

Walde, Sister Mary Joseph, Ad. PP. S., *The Scholastic Persistence of the Conditioned Student of the College of Arts and Sciences of St. Louis University during the Decade, 1926-1936.*

Walter, Margaret Mary, *A Study of the Economic Status of 655 Cases Admitted to the Out-Patient Department of the University Hospital of Saint Louis University during the Month of March, 1938.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES RELATING
TO MISSOURI, 1938-1939

The doctoral dissertations accepted by the University of Missouri during 1938-1939 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are as follows:

Capps, Forrest Olin, *Survey of the Conservation Information Possessed by Pupils in Missouri High Schools.*

Hunt, Heber Ulric, *Some Suggestions for a Teacher Retirement System for Missouri.*

McGuire, Carl Wilburn, *Economics of the Community Bonus, With Special Reference to the Missouri Boot and Shoe Industry.*

The master's theses accepted during the same period are as follows:

Bates, Frances Evelyn, *A History of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri to 1860.*

Colman, William Gerald, *Merit Plan of Personnel Administration in the Missouri Unemployment Compensation Commission.*

Harston, Clarence Briggs, "Quick" *Chemical Tests in Relation to Base Exchange Properties of Some Missouri Soils.*

Hieser, Lucile, *Comparison of Income of Wage Earners in Columbia and Moberly, Missouri.*

Holman, William Wendell, *Rural Program Building in Boone County, Missouri.*

Humbert, Roger Paul, *The Weathering of the Missouri Granite to the Ashe Stony Loam.*

Johnson, Clayton Henry, Jr., *Lower Pennsylvanian Fusulinids of Boone County, Missouri.*

Jones, George Denver, *Outbreaks of Grasshoppers in Missouri.*

Kaufman, Harold Frederick, *Social Factors in the Reforestation of the Missouri Ozarks.*

Kropp, Simon Fred, *The Struggle for Limited Liability and General Incorporation Laws in Missouri to 1849.*

Langworthy, Bertha Irene, *The Ozarker and His Interpreters.*

Long, Hazel Tutt, *The Political Career of Herbert Spencer Hadley.*

McGuire, Esther Gambill, *Economic Aspects of Family Living in Columbia, Missouri.*

Nowels, Ida Mae, *Radical Party Movement in Missouri, 1860-70.*

Rhodes, Mary Louise, *Physical Geology of an Area Near Humansville, Missouri.*

Welty, Ruth, *Place Names of St. Louis and Jefferson County.*

Wilkening, Eugene Arthur, *Mobility of Rural Rehabilitation Families in Missouri.*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES
RELATING TO MISSOURI, 1938-1939

The following doctoral dissertations accepted by Washington university during 1938-1939 are of interest to the Missouri historian:

Merkel, B., *The Antislavery Movement in Missouri, 1819-1865.*

Myers, J. S., *The Merit System in St. Louis from 1874 to 1937.*

The master's theses accepted during the same period are as follows:

Anderson, M. H., *Foster Home Care for Children Presenting Health Problems.*

Baur, E. M., *A Study of the Reading Interests and Activities of School Teachers.*

Caldemeyer, R. H., *The Overland Mail and Stage to Salt Lake City, 1847-1861.*

Cole, E., *A Case Work Agency's Use of Group Work Resources.*

Dee, W. L. J., *An Ecological Study of Mental Disorders in Metropolitan St. Louis.*

Hagedorn, R. E. L., *History of Kingdom House.*

Jenner, J. S., *Areal Expansion of the City of Saint Louis.*

Johnson, H. N., *The Stratigraphy of the Maquoketa Shale in Missouri and Adjacent Parts of Illinois.*

Kaufer, H. L., *A Survey of Independent Jewish Women's Philanthropic Societies in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area.*

Keck, L. E., *Budgetary Study of Closed Cases, St. Louis Social Security Commission, June, 1937-April, 1938.*

Kutten, J., *Administrative Processes and Judicial Review in State Securities Regulation.*

Landau, G. E., *A History of the St. Louis Board of Children's Guardians in Relation to the Care of Dependent and Neglected Children From 1912-1938.*

Levy, L. K., *Style Promotion in Saint Louis Department Stores.*

Lindhurst, J., *History of the Brewing Industry in St. Louis, 1804-1860.*

Meyer, C., *The Geology of the Pilot Knob, Missouri, Iron Mineralization.*

Miller, L. A., *Entrance Requirements of the Colleges and Universities Attended by Graduates of Saint Louis County High Schools.*

Olney, L., *The History of the Social Service Society of Columbia, Missouri.*

Rebholz, I., *The Highway Pattern of Metropolitan St. Louis.*

Rowe, R., *The Geographic Saga of an Ozark Family.*

Susanke, V. K., *Sources of St. Louis Public School Revenue.*

Wright, H. L., *Mark Twain, a Historian of Missouri.*

Yenne, K. A., *The Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Spergen Limestone in Eastern Missouri.*

Zeip, V. L., *Geographic Thinking in Ozark Literature.*

ANNIVERSARIES

St. Louis university observed the quadricentennial of the approval of the Society of Jesus by Pope Paul III on September 27, 1540, with a three-day celebration on October 25, 26, and 27, 1940. The university is the headquarters for the Missouri province, which embraces schools, parishes, and missions of the order in eleven states and the British Honduras. The history of the city of St. Louis is closely interwoven with the activities of the early Jesuits in the Middlewest. Bishop Paul C. Schulte of Leavenworth, Kansas, one of the speakers for the anniversary celebration, reviewed the history of the

Jesuit activities in St. Louis.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 27, 1940, and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, October 28, 1940.

The city of Salina, Oklahoma, celebrated with parade and pageant the 182nd birthday anniversary of its founder, Major Jean Pierre Chouteau, on October 10, 1940. One of the earliest citizens of Missouri, Chouteau established the first white settlement in Oklahoma 144 years ago. During the anniversary celebration, members of the Chouteau family formed a permanent association. They plan to erect a memorial to Chouteau who is sometimes called the "father of Oklahoma." The memorial will be the reconstruction of the Jean Pierre Chouteau house that once stood on the banks of Grand river and was the finest structure between the Missouri border and Santa Fe.—From an Associated Press release in the *Springfield Daily News* of October 11, 1940.

The Missouri Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, observed its 120th anniversary on October 14, 1940, in St. Louis. Dispensation for a chapter at St. Louis was granted in 1819 by DeWitt Clinton, then general grand high priest of the general grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States. The first convocation of the Missouri chapter under dispensation was held in St. Louis on October 14, 1820. A feature of the anniversary observance was the re-enactment of the proceedings of the convocation 120 years ago. Carl H. Knappstaedt, high priest of the chapter, wrote the script which was based on the original minutes of the convocation. The characters were in costume. Henry C. Chiles of Lexington, Missouri, made the anniversary address which dealt with the early history of the chapter.

The annual founder's day program, conducted at Lindenwood college at St. Charles on October 24, 1940, commemorated the 114th anniversary of the college. Cornelia Otis Skinner was the honored guest for the occasion and the principal

speaker was Dr. Elmer B. Whitcomb of St. Joseph. A brief historical sketch of the college appears in the *St. Charles Banner-News* of October 31, 1940.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri was observed Sunday, October 6, 1940, with a colorful service in the St. Louis municipal opera house. Bishop Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Virginia, Bishop William Scarlett of the Diocese of Missouri, Bishop Karl Morgan Block of San Francisco, California, and Dean Sidney E. Sweet were in charge of the service. Bishop Scarlett spoke briefly in recognition of the anniversary and Bishop Tucker delivered the centennial sermon. A choir of 500 voices sang. Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington and Dr. Walter Judd, medical missionary from China, were the speakers for the centennial dinner which was held October 7, 1940, at the Jefferson hotel in St. Louis.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of the German Evangelical Synod of North America was observed on October 13, 1940, in the municipal theater at Forest park in St. Louis. The Reverend Louis W. Goebel of Chicago reviewed the synod's century of history from its founding by seven German pastors on October 15, 1840, at the Gravois settlement, now Mehlville, Missouri. A choir representing thirty-one churches sang, and the Reverend T. J. Herrmann, president of the Missouri Valley Evangelical synod, acted as liturgist for the service. As a part of the centennial observance, the founding proceedings were re-enacted in the St. John's church at Mehlville on October 15. The Reverend Otto Press of St. Louis, editor of the church periodical *Der Friedensbote*, was the speaker for the occasion. The centennial anniversary was observed in a number of churches throughout the State. The union of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed church in the United States was proclaimed in June, 1940, after six years of negotiations. The merged church is known as the Evangelical and Reformed church.

The week of September 8 to 15, 1940, was set aside by the United Methodist church of Carrollton, Missouri, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist church in Carrollton. An historical exhibit of Bibles, hymnals, pictures, and other items pertaining to the history of Methodism was a feature of the anniversary observance. Dr. Charles S. Austin, son of a pioneer Methodist minister, prepared a history of the church which appears in the *Carrollton Daily Democrat* of September 7, 1940.

The Masonic lodge at Liberty, Missouri, commemorated its centennial anniversary with a two-day celebration on October 9 and 10, 1940. An interesting historical exhibit featured the anniversary program. The history of the lodge, written by Dr. A. M. Tutt, was read by D. A. Sharp. In writing the history, Dr. Tutt organized it in such a way that a new chapter can be added each decade, thus, preserving a continuous history of the lodge. The Liberty lodge was organized July 18, 1840, in the Clay county courthouse. The charter, designating it as Lodge No. 31, A. F. and A. M., was dated October 9, 1840. Historical sketches of the lodge appear in the *Liberty Advance* of October 14, 1940, the *Liberty Chronicle* of October 3, 1940, and the *Liberty Tribune* of October 10, 1940.

The Masonic lodge at Jefferson City, known as Jefferson Lodge, No. 43, is commemorating its centennial anniversary with special programs. The document for the institution of the order was signed on October 10, 1840, and the members met under special dispensation until November 15, 1841, when a charter was issued by the grand lodge. The institution day program, presented on October 21, 1940, consisted of an historical drama written and directed by Mrs. Mae Stafford Hilburn and an address by Dr. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri at Columbia. As a part of the centennial observance, the order issued the first number of the *Jefferson City Masonic News Letter* in September, 1940.

The Maxville-Arnold Immaculate Conception Catholic church commemorated its centennial anniversary on Labor day, September 2, 1940. The church, which was the first Catholic church established in Jefferson county, was founded by the Reverend James C. Fisher. A brief historical sketch of the church appears in the Hillsboro *Jefferson County Record* of August 29, 1940.

The Christian church of Columbus in Johnson county commemorated its centennial anniversary with special programs on Sunday, October 13, 1940. A list of the charter members and their descendants who attended the anniversary services appears in the Warrensburg *Star-Journal* of October 18, 1940. The history of the church, read at the service by Mrs. Hugh Simmerman, appears in the *Star-Journal* of October 8, 1940.

The centennial anniversary of the chartering of Lafayette Lodge, No. 32, of the Masonic order was observed in Lexington, Missouri, on October 24, 1940. B. M. Little spoke on "Lexington, One Hundred Years Ago," Henry C. Chiles read the minutes of the earliest meetings, and John Lindsay, chaplain, gave the address.—From the *Lexington Advertiser-News*, October 23, and 25, 1940.

A communion service on October 27, 1940, inaugurated the centennial observance of St. Paul's Lutheran church at Concordia, Missouri. The pastor, the Reverend O. E. Heilman, was in charge of the homecoming program on November 10, which closed the anniversary services.—From the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, October 29, 1940.

The Trenton Lodge, No. 111, A. F. and A. M., celebrated the ninety-first anniversary of its founding on October 3, 1940. The lodge was established on September 25, 1849, and the first meeting was held on October 10, 1849. Benjamin H. Smith was the first worshipful master.—From the *Trenton Republican-Times*, October 10, 1940.

The Eden theological seminary at Webster Groves opened its ninety-first year with special services at the seminary chapel on September 17, 1940.—From the Clayton *Watchman-Advocate*, September 20, 1940.

The Indian Creek Baptist church in Pike county observed the eighty-ninth anniversary of its organization on Sunday, September 29, 1940. J. H. Motley of near New Hartford, who has been a deacon of the church for the past forty-six years, related the history of the church. The first church building was erected in 1851. The present building was completed in 1875 and dedicated seven years later by the Reverend W. Pope Yeaman of St. Louis.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Fulton Baptist church was observed on Friday, October 18, 1940. The church was organized in 1854 at the home of Mrs. Sallie McCredie in Fulton. The first church building was dedicated on August 9, 1857. A brief historical sketch of the church appears in the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* of October 17, 1940.

The German Protestant orphans home, established in St. Louis during the cholera epidemic of 1858, marked the completion of its eighty-second year with a fall festival on September 8, 1940. A brief sketch of the home appears in the Clayton *Watchman-Advocate* of September 6, 1940.

The eightieth anniversary of the founding of the St. John Evangelical church at Manchester, Missouri, was commemorated on Sunday, September 15, 1940. The church was organized on January 3, 1860, with twenty-eight charter members under the leadership of Pastor J. F. Koewing. An historical sketch of the church appears in the Clayton *Watchman-Advocate* of September 13, 1940.

The Zion Lutheran church, near Gordonville in Cape Girardeau county, observed its seventy-fifth anniversary on Sunday, August 4, 1940. A brief historical sketch of the church appears in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* of August 2, 1940.

The Market Street Methodist church at Warrensburg observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its establishment on Sunday, August 4, 1940. The church was organized in 1865. Mrs. Charles Lowe read the church's history at the anniversary service.—From the Warrensburg *Star-Journal*, August 6, 1940.

The First Baptist church in Sedalia observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding on Sunday, October 20, 1940. The history of the church, compiled by the late Miss Lydia Montgomery, was revised and read by Mrs. Ernest Melton.—From the *Sedalia Capital*, October 22, 1940.

Three special programs, presented during the week of September 15 to 22, 1940, commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Broadway Presbyterian church in Sedalia. James T. Montgomery, son of Dr. John Montgomery who founded the church, compiled a history for the anniversary. The church was formally organized on August 11, 1865. A brief historical sketch of the church appears in the *Sedalia Democrat* of September 12, 1940, and the *Sedalia Capital* of September 13, 1940.

The Elkins Negro church in Phelps county observed its seventy-fifth anniversary with special services during the week of October 21 to 27, 1940.—From the *Rolla Herald*, October 17, 1940.

The church of St. Teresa of Avila in St. Louis commemorated its diamond jubilee on October 18, 19, and 20, 1940. The Right Reverend Monsignor Charles L. Van Tourenhout of Cape Girardeau preached the sermon for the final service of

the anniversary observance. The church has occupied the same site at Grand boulevard and North Market street in St. Louis since 1865.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the College Methodist church at Warrenton, Missouri, was commemorated with special programs on October 4, 5, and 6, 1940. Friday evening, October 4, was designated as "college night" for the alumni of Central Wesleyan college. The Honorable E. H. Winter of Jefferson City delivered the address. Dr. A. W. Ebeling prepared a history of the church for the anniversary.—From the *Warrenton Banner*, October 11, 1940.

The Zion Evangelical church at Mayview in Lafayette county observed the sixtieth anniversary of its founding on Sunday, September 29, 1940. The pastor, the Reverend A. C. Kniker, compiled and read the church's history for the anniversary service. Excerpts from the history appear in the *Lexington Advertiser-News* of October 2, 1940.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Evangelical church at Wright City was observed on Sunday, September 29, 1940. The Reverend A. E. Katterjohn, who has served the church as its pastor for the past twenty-one years, was in charge of the service.—From the *Warrenton Banner*, October 4, 1940.

The Midway Baptist church, north of Huntsville in Randolph county, celebrated its fifty-first anniversary on Sunday, October 20, 1940. A list of the charter members and a brief historical sketch of the church appear in the *Moberly Monitor-Index* of October 22, 1940.

The Rosendale Christian church in Andrew county observed its fiftieth anniversary on Sunday, September 15, 1940. The history of the church appears in the *Savannah Reporter* of September 13, 1940.

A two-day celebration on October 11 and 12, 1940, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Faucett in Buchanan county. The anniversary occurred on October 14. The celebration was sponsored by the Faucett home improvers' club of which Mrs. Larey McDaniel is president. Mrs. Fred Farris, a granddaughter of Robert H. Faucett who was the town's founder, gave an interesting history of the town at the anniversary program.—From the *St. Joseph Gazette* of October 14, 1940.

The Evangelical and Reformed church of Fulton, originally known as the German Evangelical church, observed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Sunday, August 4, 1940. The church history was read by the pastor, the Reverend O. F. Hafner.—From the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* of August 5, 1940.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Drexel in Cass county was observed with a two-day jubilee celebration on September 17 and 18, 1940. The town was located in the fall of 1890 on land donated by its founder, Jesse B. Stuart. Dr. F. G. Baender was chairman of the general committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration. Mayor Homer Beaty reviewed the early history of the community at the opening program.—From the *Drexel Star*, September 19, 1940.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Blackwater Christian church in Cooper county was observed on Sunday, August 25, 1940. The Reverend Lee Lakin read a history of the church at the anniversary service. Excerpts from the church history appear in the *Boonville Advertiser* of August 30, 1940.

Chillicothe business college commemorated its fiftieth anniversary with a series of special convocations during the month of October, 1940. Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the University of Missouri at Columbia, was the guest speaker for the opening convocation on October 2. Others who participated in the anniversary programs were Lloyd W.

King, State superintendent of schools; Dr. Frederic A. Culmer, professor of history at Central college in Fayette; and Uel W. Lampkin, president of the Northwest Missouri State teachers college at Maryville.

The Grand Pass Christian church in Saline county observed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Sunday, October 13, 1940. Miss Lela Helen DeMoss read an historical sketch of the church which is published in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News* of October 14, 1940.

The Edward Hamill council of the Marshall Knights of Columbus observed its thirty-sixth anniversary on Sunday, August 18, 1940, with a pilgrimage to the grave of the Reverend Father Hamill in Mount St. Mary cemetery near Shackleford, Missouri. A memorial plaque, dated August 11, 1940, was presented by Leo Hayob of Marshall. Father Hamill, a pioneer priest of Saline county, was born in Ireland on March 26, 1814. He was ordained on June 29, 1849. His death occurred in Saline county on August 3, 1889.—From the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, August 19, 1940.

Webster college at Webster Groves, Missouri, observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a five-day celebration, beginning on November 7, 1940. The college is conducted by the Sisters of Loretto who came to Missouri in 1847 and founded an academy at Florissant. The institution was opened in 1915 as Loretto college, but ten years later the name was changed to Webster college. The Reverend Daniel A. Lord, director of the Queen's Work, directed the presentation of the "Revue in Silver" as a feature of the anniversary observance.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 27, 1940.

Dr. W. Arndt, who organized the Bethlehem Lutheran congregation at Mount Leonard, Missouri, spoke at the twenty-fifth anniversary services of the church on Sunday, September

8, 1940. Dr. Arndt is a member of the faculty of Concordia seminary in St. Louis. A brief history of the church appears in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News* of August 26, 1940.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The John R. Kirk memorial building on the campus of the Northeast Missouri State teachers college at Kirksville was dedicated on Saturday, October 26, 1940. William H. Zeigel, a former member of the teachers college faculty and now dean of the Delta state teachers college at Cleveland, Mississippi, read a paper on the "Life of Dr. John R. Kirk." The dedicatory address, written by J. C. Williams of Chicago, Illinois, was read by G. H. Jamison of the teachers college faculty. James A. Cooley, president of the board of regents, presided at the dedication and talks were made by Dr. P. O. Selby, chairman of the John R. Kirk memorial committee, and Dr. Walter H. Ryle, present president of the college. Dr. Kirk served as president of the teachers college from 1899 until 1925 and as president emeritus from that time until his death in 1937. The memorial building was erected by a legislative appropriation of \$15,000 and funds raised by the memorial committee, which amounted to almost \$30,000.

The men's residence hall at the University of Missouri in Columbia was dedicated and named in honor of Dr. Luther Marion Defoe on October 19, 1940. James A. Potter of Jefferson City, a member of the University board of curators, presided at the ceremonies and talks were made by Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, president of the university, and Allen Oliver of Cape Girardeau, president of the university alumni association. Mr. Oliver reviewed the life of Dr. Defoe, who was a professor of mathematics at the university for more than forty years.

A marker at the grave of John Davis, soldier of the American revolution, in King Hill cemetery at St. Joseph was dedicated on Sunday, September 8, 1940. The marker was erected by the St. Joseph chapter of the Daughters of the American

revolution. Davis enlisted in 1775 as a private in the Virginia continentals and served three months. Later, he re-enlisted as a wagoner under Wagon Master John Morris and served fifteen months. In 1780, he enlisted for a third time. He emigrated to Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1843 and died in 1844.—From the *St. Joseph Gazette*, September 7, 1940, and the *Trenton Republican-Times*, September 19, 1940.

The annual memorial service was conducted at the old McKendree Methodist chapel in Cape Girardeau county on October 20, 1940. Officers of the McKendree memorial association elected at the service were: Fred Naeter of Cape Girardeau, president; R. M. McCombs, Judge Frank Kelly, and John T. McNeely, vice-presidents; and A. F. Deneke, secretary-treasurer.

General John Henry Parker of Washington, D. C., presented a tablet of oak leaves to Kemper military school on October 14, 1940, in memory of the late Colonel T. A. Johnston. The presentation was made at a meeting of the Boonville Rotary club and was accepted by Colonel A. M. Hitch, present president of the school. Colonel Johnston served as president of the school from 1881 until 1934. In making the presentation, General Parker described him as a man "Fearless and far-seeing—an outstanding man of integrity."—From the *Boonville Advertiser*, October 11, 1940.

Memorial services were conducted at the Confederate veterans' home at Higginsville on Sunday morning, September 27, 1940. R. D. Strader of Independence made the address. Miss Emory Todhunter of Lexington, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Missouri, presided at the service. In the afternoon, the Battle of Lexington was memorialized at a meeting in the Anderson home which stands on the battlefield.

The "War Mother" statue was unveiled in the Pershing park near Laclede on October 28, 1940, at a session of the annual meeting of Missouri's American War Mothers. The

statue, carved of gray granite by John Schlitz, was presented to Linn county by the War Mothers of the State in honor of General John J. Pershing.—From the *Kansas City Times*, October 30, 1940.

A monument at the grave of Captain James Callaway in Montgomery county was placed by the Fulton Kingdom Post, No. 210, of the American legion on November 3, 1940. Callaway, for whom Callaway county was named, was killed by Indians on March 7, 1815, at the junction of Prairie Fork and Loutre creeks. The land on which Callaway's grave is located is owned by Francis H. Disbrow of St. Louis and his brothers. The inscription on the monument reads: "James Callaway, Capt. Mtd. Rangers, War of 1812, March 7, 1815, Kingdom Post 210, 1940."

The historic sites committee of the young men's division of the St. Louis chamber of commerce placed a metal shield marker, August 30, 1940, on the north side of Chestnut street, between First and Second streets, the office site of the *Missouri Republican* from the 1840s to the 1870s. The *Republican* was the successor of the *Missouri Gazette* which was established in 1808. The committee has recently erected two other metal shield markers within the Jefferson national expansion memorial area in St. Louis, one metal shield outside the area, four photograph markers outside the area, and a bronze marker at the site of the old Sturgeon market where the first meeting of the Salvation army in St. Louis was conducted in November, 1880.

A bronze plaque, honoring William Chauvenet who was instrumental in founding the United States naval academy in 1845 and who served as the second chancellor of Washington university in St. Louis, was unveiled on October 27, 1940, at the university. The plaque was placed in the arcade of Ridgley library on the university campus. It was made by the Missouri midshipmen at the naval academy and is similar to a plaque in Mahan hall at the academy.

The Mark Twain fountain, erected in Forest park at St. Louis by Miss Ora Hill, was unveiled on July 23, 1940. The address delivered by Cyril Clemens at the unveiling exercises appears in the 1940 summer number of the *Mark Twain Quarterly*.

Bronze tablets were placed on the World war memorial fountain in Benton, Missouri, by the Scott county court, October 12, 1940. Names of fifty-two men from Scott county, who gave their lives in service during the World war, are cast on the tablets.—From the Benton *Scott County Democrat*, October 17, 1940.

NOTES

The second annual edition of the Boonville *Cooper County Record*, commemorating the Daniel Boone Days, was issued September 12, 1940. Interesting historical features of the edition were: "The Courtship of Daniel Boone and Rebecca Bryan" by Sara Lockwood Williams; the poem, "The Siege of Boonesborough" by Margaret Fowler Dunaway; and an article, "St. Charles Is Rich in the Lore of the Mighty Boones," by E. L. Preston, a former Boonville publisher.

The address on the history of New Franklin, Missouri, prepared by Colonel J. B. Barnes for the dedicatory program of the New Franklin overpass on October 23, 1940, appears in the *Boonville Daily News* of October 25, 1940. The address was read by the Reverend H. C. Clark at the dedication program.

A reminiscent article entitled "Life in Dallas County from 1869 to 1940" by L. C. Burtin of Long Lane, Missouri, appears in the *Buffalo Reflex* of September 19, 1940.

A special section devoted to the history of the Cape Girardeau fair appears in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* of September 19, 1940. The feature article was entitled "District Fair Is Revival of Long Established Enter-

prise." The history of the institution dates back eighty-two years to 1858. The seventy-first annual fair took place in 1929, and the institution was discontinued until last year.

Walter Colley, who served Jasper county as superintendent of schools for more than a quarter of a century, is the author of "Missouri—A History" which is appearing serially in the *Carthage Democrat*. The first installment appears in the issue of October 10, 1940.

A brief history of Charleston, Missouri, written in 1906 by the late L. W. Danforth, is reprinted in the Charleston *Enterprise-Courier* of September 26, 1940.

A history of the Clayton post office, compiled by Hal S. Nash, appears in the Clayton *Watchman-Advocate* of October 4, 1940. A section of the paper was devoted to an account of the dedication of the new \$120,000 postoffice building in Clayton.

The feature article entitled "Editor of Nationally-Read Paper Hidden Away in County Hills," which appears in the Crystal City-Festus *Jefferson County Press* of September 26, 1940, describes the newspaper *Prosperity*, published near De Soto in Jefferson county by John C. Kobel.

"Drexel Past and Present" is the subject of a brief history which is republished in the *Drexel Star* of September 5, 1940, from the issue for July 3, 1897. Sketches of early Drexel business houses are reprinted in the *Star* of September 12, 1940, from the *Drexel Times* of July 2, 1891.

A brief newspaper history of the Drexel community appears in the *Drexel Star* of October 3, 1940. The *Star*, which is in its forty-eighth volume, has been published for the past forty years by George W. Rhea.

The Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard* issued a souvenir edition, October 10, 1940, which commemorated the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Excelsior Springs. An illustrated history of the community and a chronological log from 1880 to 1940 were features of the edition.

"Battle of Big River Mills," an interesting historical article by Henry C. Thompson, appears in the *Farmington News* of August 16, 1940.

Articles by Henry C. Thompson which have appeared recently in the "County Historian" column of the Fredericktown *Democrat-News* include: "Politics of 1830 to 1840" (August 1); "Missourians in the Mexican War" (August 15); "Early Transportation Schemes" (August 22); "The Slavery Question" (August 29); "Rumblings of Civil War" (September 12); "Missouri Votes Loyalty to Union" (September 19).

Articles by Mrs. J. W. Andrews which appear in recent issues of the Fredericktown *Madison County Press* include: "History of William Francis Talley" (August 14); "108th Anniversary of Whitewater Church" (September 4); and "History of Madison County Jails" (September 18).

An historical sketch of the Mt. Carmel Methodist church, one of the oldest churches in Callaway county, appears in the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* of September 24, 1940.

A house on the P. Miller Fox farm southwest of Fulton, believed to be 115 years old, is described in a news story which appears in the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette* of October 8, 1940. The house was built by Robert M. Craighead, who emigrated from Virginia to Callaway county in 1819. The brick was made on the farm and, according to tradition, five years were required to complete the structure.

George P. Johnston, editor of the *Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette*, made a talk on the newspapers of Callaway county at a recent meeting of the Fulton study club. A brief account of the talk appears in the *Sun-Gazette* of October 9, 1940.

A biographical sketch of Joseph H. Renfro, Civil war veteran of Dade county, appears in the *Greenfield Vedette* of September 5, 1940.

Dr. Bertha Booth describes records of the Hamilton public schools from 1871 to 1878 in an article which appears in the *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian* of September 12, 1940. Series of articles on "Early Caldwell County Preachers" and "Early Stores in Hamilton" by Dr. Booth also appear in recent issues of the *Advocate-Hamiltonian*.

A timely article of historical interest appears in the *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian* of October 31, 1940. It is entitled "Former Hamiltonians Who Voted at Presidential Election a Century Ago" and is based on an article that was published in the *Hamiltonian* on November 2, 1888.

Officers of the Marion-Ralls archaeological society were elected at a meeting on October 8, 1940, in Hannibal. The Reverend Henry Gaither of Illasco was named president of the society and Hugh Dysart, secretary.—From the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, October 10, 1940.

The *Hannibal Courier-Post* issued a special "Free Bridge" edition on October 29, 1940, in connection with the celebration which marked the removal of the toll house from the Mark Twain memorial bridge at Hannibal, Missouri.

Articles of historical interest which appear in recent issues of the Harrisonville *Cass County Democrat* include: "Flour Milling Once a Big Industry in Harrisonville" (August 8); "Two Cass County Maps Are Old" (September 12); "Painting of Major Deane to William Jewell College" (September 19);

"Township Organization in Cass County 64 Years" (September 26); and "McLellan Springs Once a Health Resort in County" (October 24).

Rex Kirkman is the author of an historical study entitled "The Settlement and Development of Texas County, Missouri" which appears in the *Houston Herald* of September 12, 1940.

Mrs. Byron Triplet is the author of a series of articles on "Old Blue Mills" in Jackson county which appear in the *Independence Examiner* of August 30, September 6 and 13, 1940. Another article by Mrs. Triplet, entitled "Sibley's Old Prairie House Was a Santa Fe Landmark," appears in the *Examiner* of October 15, 1940.

A reminiscent article on historical landmarks in Independence by Carey Mae Sprague appears in the business women's edition of the *Independence Examiner* which was issued October 8, 1940.

A letter, owned by the Native Sons of Kansas City, which is dated September 22, 1856, and signed by twelve leading citizens of Independence, is published in the *Independence Examiner* of October 14, 1940. The letter was written to Colonel Daniel Woodson, secretary of state of the Kansas territory, to invite him to attend the Jackson county agricultural fair on October 7, 8, and 9, 1856. Brief biographical sketches of those signing the letter are also published.

Co-operating with the "Santa-Cali-Gon" celebration, the *Independence Examiner* issued a special edition on October 11, 1940, replete with valuable historical articles, information, and photographs. The feature article, prepared by Fred Schulenberg, was entitled "Celebration Emphasizes Rich Heritage of City." Valuable information was contained in articles on the early merchants and blacksmiths who thrived in Independence during the old trail days. During the month of September, 1940, the *Examiner* also published a series of articles under the title "Santa-Cali-Gon Echoes" which were

compiled by Mr. Schulenberg. The articles described and gave the present location of many of the historic landmarks in and near Independence.

E. A. Hummell of the national park service of the department of the interior made an inspection of the site of old Fort Sibley, the first settlement in Jackson county, on October 25, 1940. Representatives of the Native Sons of Kansas City and the Jackson county historical society accompanied Mr. Hummell on the inspection trip. The Native Sons have been working on a project to have the fort restored. The tentative plan is to acquire the site and turn it over to the national park service.—From the *Independence Examiner*, October 26, 1940.

An article, "History of Evangelism in the Church from 1830," by E. Y. Hunker, appears in the *Independence Saints' Herald* of October 19, 1940, describing the first mission to Independence, Missouri, in 1831.

Information on the early post offices in southeast Missouri is presented in the news article by Mrs. Adella Breckenridge Moore which appears in the *Iron County Register* of September 7, 1940.

An historical sketch of the Grace Episcopal church in Jefferson City, which observed its centennial anniversary in November, 1940, appears in the *Jefferson City Sunday News and Tribune* of October 27, 1940.

Harry Ross is the author of an interesting historical feature article entitled "Independence Hits the Trail Monday" which appears in the *Kansas City Journal* of October 13, 1940. The article is illustrated.

Feature articles of historical interest which appear in recent issues of the *Kansas City Star* include: "The *Star* on Its Sixtieth Birthday Recalls Its Founder and His Aims" by H. J. Haskell (September 18); "New Rubber First Made in

Kansas City Finds War Uses" (September 22); an illustrated article on historic sites in Independence (September 27); "Missouri's First Episcopal Bishop Gave His Life in Frontier Service" by Ada Claire Darby (October 8); and "Missouri Preserves Many Memories of Crowder, 'Father of Draft Act'" by Naomi L. Packwood (October 28).

Articles of historical interest which appear in recent issues of the *Kansas City Times* include: "Kansas City's 'Immortal Bridge' Still Serves March of Progress" by J. P. G. (August 12); "Dramatic Part Played by General Shelby at Trial of Frank James" by Paul I. Wellman (August 22); "A Famous Bingham Painting to William Jewell College" (September 13); "Journal of Forgotten Adventurer Preserves History of Fur Trade" by Wellman (September 20); "American Army Engineers Fight Peacetime Battle on the Rivers" by Wellman (September 25); "*Dictionary of American History* Emphasizes Part Played by West" (September 27); "Rich Memories of Other Days Abide in Many Homes of Old Independence" by John Alexander (October 15); and "Missouri Played Conspicuous Part in Grant's Fight for Third Term" by James K. Hutsell (November 5).

The historical background of the Lafayette Baptist church, in Nodaway county near Stanberry, is discussed in an article by Robert Birbeck which appears in the *King City Chronicle* of August 9, 1940. Mr. Birbeck is also the author of another article, "Dr. Edwin James, His Great Grandfather," which appears in the *Chronicle* of October 4, 1940.

Valuable information is presented in the article entitled "U. S. Highway No. 24 Passes Many Scenic and Historic Points in State," which appears in the *Lexington Advertiser-News* of September 13, 1940.

An historical article on the Concordia Lutheran church, which observed its centennial anniversary in November, 1940, appears in the *Lexington Advertiser-News* of October 31, 1940.

George Caleb Bingham's painting, "Major Deane in Jail," was formally presented to William Jewell college on September 20, 1940. The Reverend O. P. Joyce, alumnus of the college who was instrumental in obtaining the painting, made the presentation. It was accepted by Dr. John F. Herget, president of the college. The painting was owned by the family of the late W. E. Thomas of Kansas City, a grandson of the Reverend Robert S. Thomas who was the first president of William Jewell college. The Reverend A. H. Deane, early Baptist minister of Harrisonville, was confined in the Independence jail during 1866 because he refused to take the oath of allegiance which was then required of ministers. Bingham, who opposed the requirement, went to Independence and made the painting in July, 1866. Interesting articles, based on the historic painting, appear in the *Liberty Advance* of September 23, 1940, and the *Liberty Chronicle* of September 19, 1940.

Excerpts of letters written in the 1840s by C. D. Gabbert from Weston, Missouri, to his father, James Gabbert at Columbus, Indiana, are published in the *Liberty Chronicle* of September 5, 1940. One of the letters contains an interesting description of public land sales conducted in the Platte Purchase area.

The addresses delivered by Judge Vernon L. Drain, Judge Harry J. Libby, and Dan R. Hughes, president of the Macon county bar association, at the dedication of the redecorated Macon county courthouse are published in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of September 17, 1940.

Senator Frank P. Briggs makes some interesting comments on the population growth of Macon county in his column, "It Seems to B," which appears in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of October 10, 1940.

James L. Love of Bevier, Missouri, provides an interesting description of the 1876 and 1884 presidential campaigns in Macon county in a letter which appears in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of October 21, 1940.

The history of the Mount St. Mary cemetery in Saline county, compiled by John R. Hall, which was published in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News* of July 30, 1931, is reprinted in the issue of August 19, 1940.

The history of the Cambridge Methodist church in Saline county, read by J. B. Land of Slater at the annual homecoming of the church on August 4, 1940, appears in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News* of August 8, 1940. Two photographs of the old church building illustrate the history.

Dr. Waldo Wedel of the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C., visited three sites in Saline county, where prehistoric investigations are being conducted, on September 18, 1940. He was accompanied by Carl Chapman and Johnny Mack who have been excavating in Saline county for the State archaeological society of Missouri.—From the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News*, September 14, 1940.

A house in Maryville, built originally by Mrs. Mary Jane Graham for whom the city was named, is described in a feature article which appears in the *Maryville Forum* of October 22, 1940.

A review of Henry Bellamann's *Kings Row* by Ovid Bell of Fulton appears in the *Mexico Evening Ledger* of October 5, 1940.

Mountain Grove in Wright county arranged a special program on Sunday, October 27, 1940, to celebrate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of its oldest citizen, O. H. Steger, which occurred October 28. The *Mountain Grove*

Journal on October 24, 1940, reprinted the "Civil War Experiences Related by O. H. Steger" from the issue of June 24, 1926.

The biographical sketch of John Brown, which appears in the *Nevada Daily Mail* of September 26, 1940, is entitled "John Brown Was One of Quantrill's Men." Mr. Brown, who was 97 years of age, died September 20, 1940, at Sheldon, Missouri. As a youth of 15 years, he had joined Quantrill's band and participated in the border warfare during the Civil war.

A biographical sketch of Dr. H. C. Jarvis, who practiced medicine in Vernon county for fifty-eight years, appears in the *Nevada Southwest Mail* of September 27, 1940. Dr. Jarvis died at his home in Schell City, Missouri, on September 22, 1940.

An interesting sketch of Dr. Henry F. Rhodes, who has been a physician in Marion county for the past fifty-seven years, by A. A. Feigenspan of Steffenville, Missouri, appears in the *Palmyra Marion County Standard* of October 9, 1940.

The *Paris Monroe County Appeal* of October 10, 1940, carries an account of an interesting incident that occurred while General U. S. Grant, then a lieutenant, was camped at Florida, Missouri, in the early days of the Civil war.

A brief history of the fairs in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, dating back forty-two years to 1898, appears in the *Pleasant Hill Times* of October 4, 1940.

A description of the once-famous hunters' ball and supper at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is reprinted in the *Pleasant Hill Times* of October 11, 1940, from the *Pleasant Hill Review* of November 28, 1879.

Historical sketches of the George Breckenridge family, who settled near Caledonia in 1819, appear in the *Potosi In-*

dependent-Journal of August 15 and 29, 1940. The sketches were prepared by Mrs. Adella Breckenridge Moore.

A history of the old Bellevue collegiate institute at Caledonia, Missouri, appears in the Potosi *Independent-Journal* of October 17, 1940. Mrs. Adella Breckenridge Moore was appointed to write the history at the annual homecoming of the institute which took place on October 5, 1940. The school at Caledonia was one of the leading educational institutions of southeast Missouri from 1867 to 1902.

A letter from Mrs. William M. Collum of San Francisco, California, published in the *Rolla Herald* of September 19, 1940, recalls the dedication ball that was staged in the first courthouse of Phelps county.

A brief historical sketch of the Ste. Genevieve post office appears in the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* of July 27, 1940. The post office was established late in 1804 with James Austin as the first postmaster. A new \$75,000 building was dedicated on July 30, 1940.

The series of historical feature articles by Harry Norman which have been appearing in the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* under the caption, "Soul-Stirring Sagas of Old Mizzou," was completed on October 5, 1940. Recent articles in the series were: "Cote Sans Dessein, Once Notable Settlement, Failed to Bear Out Predictions It Would Grow and Be Popular Center" (July 27); "Pigs and Cows Allowed to Roam Streets of Jefferson City for Several Years of Its Existence" (August 10); "Stirring Story of Heroic Riflemen and Women Who Repulsed Indians in Cote Sans Dessein Fight" (September 14); "Ste. Genevieve Figures in Dioramas Being Constructed for Museum of St. Louis River Front Memorial" (September 21); "Great-Great Grandson of Greek Hero, Now a Missourian, Serves Voluntarily in U. S. Army Training Camp" (September 28); and "American Influence Seen in Greece Where Ideas Are Adopted from Those Used in the United States" (October 5).

The article entitled "First Negro U. S. Senator Spent Early Life in Missouri" by Harry Norman, which appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of August 4, 1940, presents an interesting account of the early life of Blanche Kelso Bruce who was elected to the senate from Mississippi in 1874.

Photographs commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Evangelical Synod of North America, which was observed October 13, 1940, in St. Louis, appear in the rotogravure section of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 6, 1940. Six of the photographs are of Eden seminary at Webster Groves, four are of Evangelical and Reformed institutions in and near St. Louis, and two are of the church leaders.

The October 6, 1940, issue of the *Globe-Democrat* also carries an interesting feature story entitled "*Globe-Democrat's* Ancestor Tells News of 131 Years Ago." The story is based on the *St. Louis Missouri Gazette* of October 4, 1809.

Valuable information is presented in the news article, "St. Louis U. Library Rare Treasure House for Historians," which appears in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 22, 1940.

An 800-word history of the 400-year-old Jesuit order, written by the Reverend Thomas M. Knapp, S. J., appears in the "Here and There" column of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 26, 1940. The column is conducted by Katharine Darst. Father Knapp is a descendant of Pierre Laclede and George Knapp, editor of the old *St. Louis Republic*.

Photographs which depict the important role the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, has had in the history of St. Louis appear in the rotogravure section of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of October 27, 1940.

"Changes of Last 50 Years Reviewed by Bakers' Head" is the subject of an interesting article which appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of May 9, 1940.

Joseph Pulitzer, founder of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and Carl Schurz, liberal leader of the last century, are among the 141 Americans who have been nominated for election to the Hall of Fame at New York university. Pulitzer founded the *Post-Dispatch* in 1878 and later acquired the *New York World*. Schurz was United States senator from Missouri, secretary of the department of the interior, and Minister to Spain. Schurz died in 1906 and Pulitzer in 1911.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, August 18, 1940.

The series of dioramas, three-dimensional model historical tableaux under construction at a Washington, D. C., laboratory of the national park service for installation in the St. Louis riverfront memorial, is described in a news article which appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of August 29, 1940. The dioramas deal with the settling of the West as well as St. Louis. Robert Starrett, field curator for the museum division of the memorial, has collected more than 200 historical items from buildings which have been razed along the riverfront by the government.

The articles entitled "New Light on the Booth Family" by Irving Dilliard, which appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of September 13, 1940, presents a valuable appraisal of Stanley Kimmel's biography, *The Mad Booths of Maryland*. Kimmel, a former St. Louisan, has provided a complete biography of John Wilkes Booth, the Lincoln assassin, and his family. The book includes interesting incidents that occurred at the historic old Ben De Bar playhouse in St. Louis.

An article of historical interest appearing in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of September 30, 1940, is entitled "He's the Last of Quantrill's Civil War Raiders." Written by F. A. Behymer, the article is a character study of Charles Bergner, 98, of Steelville.

The "Sugar Loaf" mound, which in pioneer days served as the dividing landmark between St. Louis and Carondelet, is described in an illustrated news article which appears in the

St. Louis Post-Dispatch of October 13, 1940. McCune Gill recently discovered the mound, which is the last in the city of St. Louis, while he was examining some old property titles. Mr. Gill and Stratford Lee Morton, chairman of the board of the St. Louis academy of science and president of the William Clark society, and other St. Louisans have urged that the "Sugar Loaf" mound be acquired by the city and preserved as a park.

David P. Wohl, president of the Wohl shoe company of St. Louis, is establishing a million-dollar fund for charitable and educational purposes, according to a report in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 27, 1940. The trust indenture was drawn up under the direction of Dr. Isidor Loeb, dean emeritus of the school of business and public administration at Washington university and a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

A picture story of the widespread activities of the St. Louis Jesuits appears in the rotogravure section of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 27, 1940. The section also includes color photographs from the movie subject "Back to Missouri" which was made by the Missouri State conservation commission.

Alvin H. Goldstein presents an interesting discussion of Henry Bellmann's *Kings Row* in the article entitled "Missouri Author and His Disputed Best Seller" which appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 3, 1940.

An interesting news story which appears in the *St. Louis Star-Times* of October 11, 1940, is headed "For First Time in 110 Years, No Court Is Held on Site of Old Courthouse." The Federal government recently took over the property to preserve it as one of the historic structures of the Jefferson national expansion memorial.

The United States war department announced plans for the construction of powder plants on the river in St. Charles

county last October. The plants will cost \$10,000,000. Farm land in the area and the towns of Hamburg, Mechanicsville, Howell, and Toonerville are to be displaced by the plants. More than 500 land-owning and tenant families were forced to move from land, which in several instances had been in the family for 150 years. Photographs of the area appear in the *St. Louis Star-Times* of November 1, 1940.

Valuable historical information on land development in St. Louis is presented in an article by John W. Higginbotham which appears in the *St. Louis Star-Times* of November 1, 1940. The article is one of a series on "Real Estate in Review."

Two articles of historical interest appear in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of October 6, 1940. William J. Swank is the author of a brief history of Faucett, the town in Buchanan county which Robert L. Ripley once described as being "a mile long and a block wide." The other article, entitled "Old Woolen Mill Has Been Closed for Forty Years," describes the Watkins mill in Clay county. The article is illustrated with photographs of the mill, the octagonal schoolhouse which was erected on the Watkins estate in 1852, and the Mount Vernon church built in 1870.

Sketches and scenes of Oregon, Missouri, prepared by Harrison Hartley, a St. Joseph artist, appear in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of October 13, 1940. Other towns featured in the series by Mr. Hartley were Plattsburg, Kingston, Platte City, and other communities in the St. Joseph area.

The news article captioned "Cemetery Visit Recalls Some of County's Pioneers," which appears in the *Sedalia Democrat and Capital* of August 18, 1940, contains some interesting observations made by Mrs. Daisy Kendrick Ashman of Kansas City at the Hickory Point cemetery in Pettis county.

Brief sketches of the pioneer families of Fortuna, Missouri, appear in the *Sedalia Capital* of September 6, 1940.

"Christian Church in County Had Its Origin at Georgetown in 1842" is the subject of a brief historical sketch which appears in the *Sedalia Democrat* of September 27, 1940.

Excerpts from the diary of the Reverend Daniel R. Murphy, Baptist minister in the Ozarks during the first half of the nineteenth century, appear in the *Springfield Daily News* of October 18, 1940. The excerpts were selected and edited by Murphy's granddaughter, Bess Crank Nunn, of Springfield.

Historical notes on Iberia junior college which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in May, 1940, are given in the news article, "Callouses Are a Part of Iberia Curriculum," in the *Springfield News and Leader* of September 8, 1940. The article was released by the Associated Press.

The Cedar county courthouse that has stood on the square at Stockton, Missouri, for the past seventy-nine years has recently been razed.—From the *Stockton Journal* of September 18, 1940, and the *Cedar County Republican* of September 19, 1940.

The formal union of the two Methodist churches in Warrensburg was completed with impressive services on September 10, 1940.—From the *Warrensburg Star-Journal*, September 13, 1940.

B. S. Couch of Warrensburg made an interesting talk on the early history of Columbus and Johnson county at the sixth annual meeting of the descendants of Columbus pioneer families which was held at Columbus on September 29, 1940. The talk was based on a collection of old papers found recently in the Cobb home at Columbus. The collection was made by Charles Dennison Cobb who came to Columbus about 1835.—From the *Warrensburg Star-Journal*, October 1, 1940.

Historical articles by J. L. Ferguson which appear in recent issues of the *Warrensburg Star-Journal* include: "Copy

of Newspaper Published Here in Civil War Days Given C. S. T. C. Museum" (August 6); "First Methodist Group in County Organized Christmas Week, 1829" (August 20); "What About Warrensburg Activities in the Decade Preceding the Civil War?" and "Much History of 1875 Recalled by Old Copy of *Warrensburg Democrat*" (September 20); and "Old Paper Reveals Warrensburg Merchants as Baseball Rivals" (October 4).

An historical feature article based on the April 22, 1870, issue of the old *Franklin County Observer* appears in the *Washington Missourian* of October 3, 1940. A sketch of the Miles family who settled in Franklin in 1832 appears in the *Missourian* of September 12, 1940.

Recent issues of the *Boon's Lick Sketches*, released under the auspices of the historical society of Howard and Cooper counties to newspapers in the Boone's Lick area, include interesting articles on "Introduction of the McCormick Reaper to Central Missouri—1844," "Thomas Rogers—Pioneer Boonville Merchant," and "The Otterville Riot."

An exhibition of new photographs and measured drawings of ante-bellum houses in the Mississippi valley was presented in the fine arts room of the St. Louis public library from October 14 to 28, 1940, by the historic American buildings survey under the supervision of Charles E. Peterson. The exhibit included views of interiors and architectural details of houses from about 1790 through the Civil war period. In connection with the exhibit a sixteen-page mimeographed catalogue, giving historical sketches of the building types, was issued.

The cancer commission of the State of Missouri published a thirty-nine page brochure, the *Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital*, in May, 1940.

The informational service of the Missouri State highway department issued a series of picture articles on "Historic Sites in Missouri" which were published in a number of Missouri newspapers during the summer months.

The historical background of the Ozarks territory was featured in the "Institute of Democracy" conducted during the week of September 9 to 14, 1940, on the Drury college campus in Springfield, Missouri. The institute was sponsored by the Public Forum of the Ozarks.

Douglas C. McMurtrie is the author of a valuable article, "The Early Printers of Missouri," which appears in the September, 1940, issue of the *M. L. A. Quarterly*, published by the Missouri library association.

The contributions of St. Louis to the development of American art are reviewed in an article by C. Burr McCaughen which appears in *St. Louis Commerce*, August 14, 1940. Excerpts from the article are reprinted in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of September 16, 1940.

The brilliant civil engineering feats performed by Robert E. Lee in St. Louis are described in the article, "How Robert E. Lee Saved St. Louis as a River Port," by Robert B. Brooks which appears in *St. Louis Commerce* of September 11, 1940.

The article entitled "Father Tim Was a Good Man Who Did Not Care for Science" by Harold J. McAuliffe, which appears in *America* for June 29, 1940, presents an excellent account of the work of the late Reverend Timothy Dempsey who served as pastor of St. Patrick's church in St. Louis for about thirty-eight years.

The article entitled "Captain Samuel Highsmith, Ranger" by Maude Wallis Traylor which appears in the April, 1940, issue of *Frontier Times* presents a valuable biographical study of the famous Texas ranger. Highsmith, who was one of the first rangers in the colony of Empresario Stephen F. Austin, spent his early life on the Lower Cuivre in the present Lincoln county, Missouri. The magazine *Frontier Times* is published monthly at Bandera, Texas.

Pictures of Sedalia, Missouri, are featured in the section which is devoted to the 1940 presidential campaign in *Life* magazine for October 21, 1940.

William J. Petersen is the author of a valuable article entitled "Floating Namesakes of the Sucker State: Some Upper Mississippi Steamboats" which appears in *Papers in Illinois History and Transactions for the Year 1939*, published in 1940 by the Illinois state historical society.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Dictionary of American History. Edited by James Truslow Adams and R. V. Coleman. 5 vols. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940. 444, 430, 432, 512, 515 pp.) In the present trend toward a more thorough knowledge of American history, the *Dictionary of American History* is outstanding as a popular historical contribution of a scholarly nature. Readers and disciples of history of every age and milieu welcome the completion of this five-volume work which is unparalleled in its scope and treatment of the nation's history. More than a thousand scholars and historians, under the guidance of a highly skilled advisory council and editorial staff, have traveled every highway and byway of the national annals for exact and conclusive facts concerning events, trends, and policies of the past. Each article, as far as possible, was assigned to the historian or scholar best fitted to handle it. As a result, the dictionary is an inestimable treasure of first-hand information as well as a ready reference work which has long been needed.

This compilation of factual history represents four years of intense work. Included in the five volumes is a total of 6,425 separate articles, each dealing comprehensively and concisely with a definite event in or aspect of American history. The text is complete from a discussion of the A. B. Plot to the Zwaanendael colony. Each article is accompanied with a bibliography of one or more basic reference works. An index volume is now in preparation, which in addition to the well-planned system of cross references throughout the five main volumes will add proportionately to the value and usefulness of the complete set.

The editorial work involved in the compilation of this dictionary will never be fully realized by an outsider. The editors were aided in the selection of subjects and the presentation of the different sketches by a competent advisory council representing all sections of the country. Facts were gathered from scattered sources, from unpublished manuscripts, and documents in various archives of the country and set forth in this one reliable source, ultimately dealing with the factual history of the country as the *Dictionary of American Biography* deals with the biography. The alphabetical arrangement of items, the informative captions, numerous cross references, and bibliographical citations enable the reader to run down practically any fact in American history.

Both regional and national movements receive full recognition. As the aim of the editors was to make the work cover in general the complete story of America without specializing in any particular phase, space is allotted to items according to their universal interest and importance. Objections may arise to the effect that too little space, or no space at all, was allotted to special subjects of a purely local or individual interest, but these comments will arise and vary according to the knowledge and geographical location of the disputants.

The principal claim the *Dictionary of American History* has to universal popularity is its usefulness as a handy, authentic reference set for the general reader and the busy editor, librarian, or journalist. As for the advanced student in American history, it will serve as an authoritative background and starting point for more intense research. On the whole, it ranks as one of the most valuable publications of the past year.

Iowa Pioneer Foundations. Vols. I and II. By George F. Parker. (Iowa City, Iowa, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1940. 532 and 571 pp.) In the forty-year period between 1830 and 1870, divided by the Civil war years, the pioneers laid the foundation for agricultural and industrial progress in the Middle West, divided the land into well-ordered states and counties, and built thriving towns. By 1870, however, the pioneer era was ending and a new epoch in the nation's history

was beginning. This latest publication of the State Historical Society of Iowa deals comprehensively with pioneer life during these four decades between 1830 and 1870. The pioneer himself, his home and family, his occupation or trade, his education and amusements, his government and his religion are pictured. The movements, the ideas, activities and achievements of the Middle West have their place in this work; no phase of pioneer life seems to have been omitted. Although Iowa is taken as the hub of the middlewestern area, the story of the pioneer is not confined to that state alone but covers the entire midwestern territory—Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri—for the pioneers in this whole area were not, after all, so very different.

These two volumes, written by George F. Parker, are published posthumously. The author died in 1928. He had lived in Iowa for many years and from personal experiences, observations, conversations with pioneers themselves, and years of research wrote this valuable history of pioneer life. Often misunderstood and misinterpreted, the pioneers who laid the foundations for the Middle West of today have been clearly and comprehensively pictured in these two volumes.

A Preliminary Bibliography on the American Fur Trade. Compiled by Stuart Cuthbertson and John C. Ewers. Mimeographed. (St. Louis, National park service, Jefferson national expansion memorial, 1939. 191 pp.) This classified bibliography of the American fur trade, although not complete, is one of the most comprehensive works of its kind on this important phase of American history. The work is divided into fourteen parts, each of which lists primary references for a particular geographic area. Twelve pages are devoted to material on "The Fur Trade of the Missouri and Platte Valleys" and twenty pages to "The Fur Trade of the Mississippi Valley."

One Hundred Years for God and Country: St. John's, The Church and the Community, 1839-1940. By George J. Hildner. Illustrated. (Washington, Mo., The Washington Missourian press, 1940. 128 pp.) This book is presented as a part of the

jubilee celebration of St. John's Catholic church situated near Villa Ridge in Franklin county, Missouri. Father Hildner, the pastor since his appointment in June, 1934, has compiled various historical sketches and woven them more or less into the form of a narrative, commemorating the work of St. John's church and the Gildehaus community during the past one hundred years and challenging the continuance of service and achievement. The jubilee sermon, delivered October 24, 1939, by the Reverend Joseph F. Kiefer, S. J., of St. Louis university, is a story in the briefest outline of the activities of the Catholics of Gildehaus for the past century. The religious and educational life in the parish forms an interesting and romantic narrative, told in the clear-cut style of one who recalls the past and recognizes the present with full understanding, but not without a tinge of sadness.

The church farm at St. John's is said to be the only church demonstration farm in this section of the United States. The pastor, Father Hildner, is a leader among rural churchmen. He conducted seminars on rural church and community leadership in 1937 at the University of Missouri and in 1938 at the University of Illinois. The St. Louis religious vacation school experiment, conducted by Father Hildner in 1924, was the first diocesan work of that kind in this country.

This book, an accurate record of one of the principal rural churches in Missouri, is written in a clear and entertaining style. In addition to treating the history and development of the church and community, the volume contains biographies of the sixteen pastors of St. John's church, the baptismal, marriage, death, and burial records of the parish, and a family register for 1940.

A Survey of the Missouri State Hospitals. Conducted by the mental hospital survey committee, Arthur P. Noyes, M. D., acting chairman. Typescript. (New York, 1939. 124 pp.) This is an objective study of the work done by the State in administering the four State hospitals at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada, and Farmington. The survey was made at the request of W. Ed Jameson, president of the board of managers of the State eleemosynary institutions. The report treats

such subjects as the medical and nursing personnel, the type and treatment of patients, dietetics, buildings, and community work. Six pages are devoted to recommendations for improving the State's system in caring for mental patients.

In a forty-nine page statistical supplement, each of Missouri's four State hospitals is compared with the other three and in certain cases with similar hospitals in other states. Tables and graphs make comparisons easy and furnish the data necessary for evaluating the work being done in Missouri.

At the request of Governor Frederick D. Gardner, a survey similar in purpose to this one was made in 1920 by a national committee for mental hygiene survey work. This survey, however, covered State, county, and city institutions, as well as those privately owned. The final report, *The Care and Treatment of the Insane in Missouri*, was published by the State board of charities and correction in its *Monthly Bulletin*, Vol. XXI, No. 2, for November, 1920.

The University of Missouri Centennial Celebration Proceedings. Compiled and edited by William J. Young. Illustrated. (Columbia, University of Missouri, 1940. 152 pp.) No bookshelf of material on the history of the University of Missouri is complete that does not contain a copy of this work. Into it have gone copies of the speeches made at the various meetings commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the State university and the programs for the Founder's Day banquet, the Columbia and Boone county centennial banquet, the centennial convocation of the University of Missouri and Association of American universities, and other meetings. The book also contains fifty-five pictures of persons and buildings that have a place in the history of the university.

The Land Grant College Movement. By Frederick B. Mumford. University of Missouri, agricultural experiment station, *Bulletin 419*. (Columbia, 1940. 140 pp.) This is not just another history of the land grant college. Only a minimum of space is given to the historical facts that have been treated over and over again in books, monographs, and magazine

articles. The bulletin is a philosophical evaluation of colleges of agriculture and their influence on the social, intellectual, and economic life of rural people and the public generally. Moreover, it evaluates the influence of the land grant college and university on all education.

The author, identified with land grant colleges for fifty years and the Missouri college of agriculture for forty-five years, is especially qualified for appraising the influence of this institution on American life. In a one-page foreword, the reader's attention is called to a number of the leading publications on land grant colleges. The introduction was written by M. F. Miller, dean of the University of Missouri college of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station.

The fourth instalment of "Papers from the Spanish Archives Relating to Tennessee and the Old Southwest, 1783-1800," in the East Tennessee Historical Society's *Publications*, No. 12, 1940, deals particularly with the history of the Mississippi valley from September to December, 1787. These documents, translated by D. C. and Roberta Corbitt, contain data on Spanish-Indian relations and their opposition to the Americans. A seven-page letter written by Estevan Miró, governor general of Louisiana, to the minister of the Indies is an especially illuminating document. It treats in considerable detail Wilkinson's negotiations for trade concessions at New Orleans and his intrigues to alienate the Kentuckians from Virginia. By the adoption of more liberal trade and immigration laws, the governor also hoped to attract settlers into Spanish territory and to encourage the revolt of the Americans in the western country.

A Half Century of Progress, 1890-1940. Iberia junior college *Bulletin*, New Series, Vol. XV, No. 2. Illustrated. (Iberia, Mo., 1940. 27 pp.) The college in Iberia, Missouri, was opened as an academy on October 1, 1890, and as a junior college offering academic courses in 1926. The school has been an important factor in moulding educational opinion in the northern Ozark area of the State, and Albert Ross Hill,

former president of the University of Missouri, once called the academy the "Mother of High Schools" of south central Missouri. President G. Byron Smith has been identified with the school since it was founded fifty years ago. The late Mabel Smith, wife of the president, taught there for forty years.

The present publication contains a brief history of the academy and junior college, data on the outstanding people identified with them, and a roll of the alumni for the academy from 1893 to 1939 and for the junior college from 1928 to 1939.

History of William Jewell College Library, 1854-1939. By [Opal R. Carlin]. ([Liberty, Mo., William Jewell college press, 1940]. 23 pp.) The William Jewell college library is fortunate in having many loyal "book-giving" friends. The first large collection of books obtained by the library was the private library of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, well-known Puritan minister of the eighteenth century. Three special collections which have come to the college within the last three years are the Louis M. Mertins collection of signed manuscripts, first editions, and holographic works; the Ted Malone collection of poetry; and the Balthasar Hubmaier collection. The "W. J." collection established several years ago is made up of books written by alumni of the college.

In addition to presenting data on the book collections in the library, the booklet contains a list of the librarians that have served the college since 1854. About one-half of the publication is devoted to the portrait section of the library which includes portraits of William Jewell, whose financial gifts made the founding of the college possible, James C. Armstrong, G. L. Black, John T. Chandler, Alexander W. Doniphan, L. B. Ely, John P. Fruit, John P. Greene, George W. Hyde, Thomas M. James, R. E. McDaniel, Oliver P. Moss, Elijah H. Norton, Richard E. Turner, and others.

St. Louis in the War for American Independence. Leroy K. Robbins. (St. Louis, Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri, 1940. 10 pp.) St. Louis, the Spanish capital of the province of upper Louisiana, played an important part in the

American revolution of 1776. This minute publication recalls briefly but concisely how St. Louis merchants furnished supplies to George Rogers Clark for his campaign north of the Ohio and how Spanish army officials co-operated with the Americans in breaking up a British invasion of the Mississippi valley from the north. Old Fort San Carlos, against which the British and their Indian allies threw themselves in vain on May 26, 1780, was situated on present Fourth and Walnut streets in St. Louis.

Historical Sketch of Henry County, Missouri. Reprinted from *Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri, No. 42: Henry County*. Mimeographed and illustrated. (St. Louis, Missouri historical records survey, 1940. 15 pp.) This reprint, based on original and authoritative sources, was prepared especially for use in the public schools in Henry county. It treats briefly the history of the county from the earliest settlement to the present.

The Harvey Trek. By Clara E. Graham. (New York, Fortuny's, c1940. 52 pp.) This historical narrative was written for children by a classroom teacher. Building the story around a man with whose experience she is familiar, the author adds an element of realism to westward expansion. In 1835, Thomas Harvey came to Missouri, visiting various points along the Missouri river, including St. Louis, Lexington, and Westport. He purchased a farm in Saline county, returned to Virginia, and brought his family west the next year. About one-third of the small volume is devoted to the long journey by water to Philadelphia, thence by the portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains, and then by water to Missouri. The last ten pages deal with the Harvey family in Missouri.

The Duke-Symes Family. By Jane Morris. Illustrated. (Philadelphia, Dorrance and company, c1940. 264 pp.) This work traces the history of the Duke-Symes family through more than two and a half centuries in America. Although the author is chiefly concerned with the family in the

seaboard states, she treats their emigration to Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas. Members of the Symes family came to Missouri in the early 1830s and settled in the southwestern part of the State. Greene county, Missouri, and Benton county, Arkansas, were the stopping places for many of the Dukes. This work supplements the author's previous work, *Adam Symes and His Descendants*, issued by the same publishers in 1938. It represents painstaking research and is a contribution to the genealogical literature of Missouri and the entire southeastern portion of the United States.

Twenty-Five Years of Extension Work in Missouri is the title of a 157-page pamphlet published in June, 1940, by the agricultural extension service in the college of agriculture at the University of Missouri. This valuable booklet contains the annual report of the extension division for 1939 and reviews the accomplishments of twenty-five years of work. A table on page 157 lists the works published by that organization between December 1, 1938, and November 30, 1939.

The Economic Status of 436 Families of Missouri Clerical Workers and Wage Earners. By Jessie V. Coles and Lucile Hieser. University of Missouri, agricultural experiment station, *Research Bulletin 318*. (Columbia, 1940. 80 pp.) Four hundred and thirty-six families in Columbia and Moberly, two small cities of north central Missouri, were the subjects of this study. The report includes statistical data concerning the source of income of the various families, their size and composition, and the commodities and services for which the income is spent. More than fifty tables and charts simplify in some cases and in others greatly expand the material presented in the narrative.

John Brown's Cousin. By Jane Hutchens. (New York, Doubleday, Doran and company, inc., 1940. 297 pp.) This novel, a highrating work among American books competing for the "All Nation Prize," was written by a Missourian and about Missourians. The story has its beginning in the immediate pre-Civil war era and extends to the present. Henry

Brown, the chief character, was a distant cousin of John Brown and the youngest child in a pioneer Missouri family. Because of the tragic death of a boyhood friend in a foolish quarrel, he resolved never to take a life, a vow which cost him the love of his family, friends, and the girl he loved. He escaped the war by going to Canada.

Brown's boyhood on a Missouri farm, his travels among the Indians on the upper Missouri, his years with the Hudson Bay company, and his final return to Missouri to square himself with his family and acquaintances make a realistic story.

The author was born in Lathrop, Missouri, was a graduate of Lathrop high school, studied at William Woods college, Fulton, Missouri, and at the Northwest Missouri State teachers college at Maryville.

Kings Row. By Henry Bellamann. (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1940. 674 pp.) *Kings Row* is a long, many-charactered novel reviewing the life of a small midwestern village in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The plot is exciting, frequently melodramatic, and the book will probably be read for these characteristics rather than for its philosophy. The author's abhorrence for small-town vulgarity and meanness led him to drag all the skulls and bones from the cupboards of the town and with them occasionally a ghastly figure. Unlike Frederick Jackson Turner who saw the frontier as the force behind American democracy, Bellamann seems to see it as the force pressing down the nonconformist, trying desperately to make him mean and little too. Both of these men have hit upon basic truths, although the latter has failed to clothe his concept with the dignity or the literary and philosophical finesse it deserves.

An article, "Public Opinion and the Income Tax, 1860-1900," by Elmer Ellis, professor of history in the University of Missouri, appears in the September, 1940, issue of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

The Archaeology of Wayne County, a forty-page illustrated report by Brewton Berry, J. E. Wrench, and Carl Chapman,

constitutes the June, 1940, issue of the *Missouri Archaeologist*, published in Columbia, Missouri, by the Missouri archaeological society.

The volume on Jasper county, which is No. 73 in the *Inventory of the County Archives of Missouri* series, has been received by the Society. The series is prepared by the Missouri historical records survey project division of professional and service projects of the works progress administration. The Society had already received the numbers containing the inventories for Pike, Reynolds, Ripley, Cole, Linn, Shelby, and Pettis counties.

The *Ideal-Youth Magazine*, Vol. III, No. 1, October, 1940, edited and published by Adolph B. Suess of East St. Louis, carries a life story of the Venerable Rose Philippine Duchesne.

PERSONALS

WILLIAM MARVIN ALEXANDER: Born in Trousdale county, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1877; died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1940. A Methodist minister, Dr. Alexander was graduated from Central college at Fayette in 1906. He was professor of physical science at Central college for women at Lexington for several years and served as a chaplain in the United States army during the World war. He was president of Howard-Payne college at Fayette in 1921 and 1922 and taught in Central college from 1925 to 1930. Since 1930, he had served as secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

BEN M. ANDERSON: Born in Columbia, Mo., Dec. 4, 1854; died at Columbia, Sept. 22, 1940. Mr. Anderson represented the ninth senatorial district in the thirty-ninth and fortieth general assemblies of Missouri. In that capacity, he sponsored several fine laws, including an act known as the "anti-trust fire insurance law" and an inheritance tax law which provided free scholarships for University of Missouri students. Mr. Anderson also served Boone county as presiding judge, county collector, and county treasurer.

SAMUEL TILDEN BRATTON: Born in Johnson county, Mo., Dec. 16, 1878; died at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 18, 1940. Dr. Bratton had been a professor of geography at the University of Missouri in Columbia since 1918. He was educated at the Central Missouri State teachers college at Warrensburg and the University of Missouri. He obtained his Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago. Dr. Bratton was the author of three books on geography and his articles have appeared in more than twenty scientific and technical journals. He served as a director of the national council of geography and at one time was chairman of the geographic section of the southwestern social science association.

WILLIAM L. BRUCKART: Born at Leeton, Mo., Sept. 1, 1891; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1940. Mr. Bruckart was widely known through his newspaper column, "The Washington Digest," which was released to 2,700 weekly newspapers through the western newspaper union. He attended William Jewell college at Liberty and began his journalistic career on the *Wichita Eagle*. He was later connected with the *Kansas City Star*.

COURTNEY RILEY COOPER: Born in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31, 1886; died in New York, Sept. 28, 1940. Educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Mr. Cooper gained fame as a short story writer, novelist, and dramatist. His writings have appeared in more than fifty magazines and he was the author of widely read books on crime and circus life.

ROBERT SIDNEY DOUGLASS: Born in Dunklin county, Mo., Nov. 13, 1871; died at Edwardsville, Ill., Sept. 18, 1940. Dr. Douglass was educated in the Cape Girardeau normal school, now the Cape Girardeau Southeast Missouri State teachers college, and was connected with that institution for twenty-eight years as a member of its faculty. He served as the college librarian from 1905 until 1910, when he became a professor of history. In 1922, he assumed the newly-created position of dean of the college. He retired in 1933 and since that time had resided in Illinois. Dr. Douglass was the

author of a two-volume *History of Southeast Missouri* which was published in 1912 and a *History of Missouri Baptists*, published in 1934. He obtained an LL. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1901.

GLENN FRANK: Born at Queen City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1887; died near Greenleaf, Wis., Sept. 15, 1940. A noted educator, editor, and publicist, Mr. Frank was recognized as one of the outstanding liberals in the United States. He attended the State normal school at Kirksville, now the Northeast Missouri State teachers college, and Northwestern university in Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Frank joined the staff of the *Century Magazine* in 1919 and two years later became its editor. He continued his editorial work until 1925 when he became president of the University of Wisconsin, a position he held for twelve years. In 1937, he was chosen as chairman of the committee of experts and specialists to draft the program for the Republican national committee. At the time of his death, he was completing a campaign for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Wisconsin.

HAL GAYLORD: Born in Independence, Ia., Nov. 4, 1862; died in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1940. Mr. Gaylord owned and published the *Kansas City Journal* from 1896 until 1921 in partnership with the late Charles S. Gleed. He learned the printing trade in Junction City, Kansas, and was employed on the *Denver Tribune* for several years. In 1891, Mr. Gaylord came to Kansas City as manager of the old *Kansas City Times*, which was then owned by the late Colonel Morrison Mumford. In recent years, he had been connected with the Kansas City southern railroad company.

WILLIAM HIRTH: Born in Tarrytown, N. Y., March 28, 1875; died at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 24, 1940. Nationally recognized as a pre-eminent farm leader, Mr. Hirth was often consulted on national agricultural problems. In his youth, he attended McGee college in Macon county one year and Central college for two years. In 1900, he came to Columbia where he read law and was admitted to the Missouri bar. He bought

and published the *Columbia Statesman* for a few years and then founded the *Missouri Farmer*. Through the editorial columns of that organ, he urged farm organization and in 1914 founded the Missouri farmers association which he served as president until 1936, when he resigned to seek the Democratic nomination for governor. He was re-elected president of the association the next year.

HALE HOLDEN: Born in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 11, 1869; died in New York, Sept. 23, 1940. Mr. Holden was educated at Williams college at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and studied law at Harvard university. He began his practice of law in Kansas City in 1907 and entered railroading as counsel for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad company. He became president of the Burlington system in 1914 and at the same time was elected president of the Colorado and Southern railroad company. During the early years of the World war, he was a member of the railroad war board which was in charge of unifying operations under a single continental system. Mr. Holden resigned the presidencies of the two railroad companies in 1918 and was appointed regional director of the central western section of the railroad administration. He resumed the presidencies of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy and the Colorado Southern companies in 1920, but resigned them again in 1929 when he became chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific railroad company.

DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON: Born at Monroe, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866; died in New York, Sept. 2, 1940. Mr. Houston, who was a member of President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, served as chancellor of Washington university in St. Louis from 1908 until 1913. He was appointed secretary of agriculture in 1913 and succeeded Carter Glass as secretary of the treasury in 1920.

DAVID PORTER JANES: Born in Monroe county, Mo., 1894; died at Lovettsville, Va., Aug. 31, 1940. Mr. Janes was educated in the Paris, Missouri, public schools and the University of Missouri. He practiced law in Moberly, Missouri, and served for a time as a member of the Randolph

county court. He served as an assistant under attorney general Stratton Shartel and was later secretary of the Missouri public service commission. At the time of his death, he was a supervisor at Des Moines, Iowa, for the interstate commerce commission.

MARTIN V. MUMMA: Born at Decatur, Ind., April 7, 1857; died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sept. 30, 1940. Mr. Mumma represented New Madrid county in the fifty-third general assembly of Missouri. He spent his early life in Indiana and Ohio and came to Gideon, Missouri, in 1900.

DANIEL WILLIAM PEERY: Born near Trenton, Mo., Aug. 16, 1864; died at Carnegie, Okla., Oct. 3, 1940. Mr. Peery was educated in the old Grand River college in Grundy county. He went to Indian territory, now Oklahoma, in 1889, and became a member of the first state legislature. He also served in later legislative sessions and published a newspaper at El Reno, Oklahoma. He aided in the establishment of the Historical Society of Oklahoma and served as its secretary for many years. During that time, he was the editor of *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, the society's publication.

DAVID W. PETERS: Born in Alabama, March 25, 1872; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 20, 1940. Mr. Peters was in the United States postal service for several years, serving as a railway mail clerk and for a time as postoffice inspector in New York City. After retiring from the postal service, he was admitted to the Missouri bar and began his practice in Jefferson City. He served Cole county as prosecuting attorney from 1914 to 1916 and in 1916 was the Republican nominee for judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit. He represented Cole county in the fifty-third general assembly and served as majority floor leader.

E. LEE RENNO: Born at Kinderhook, now Granite City, Ill., July 1, 1873; died at St. Charles, Mo., Aug. 9, 1940. Mr. Renno was educated in the St. Charles schools and attended the State normal, now the Southeast Missouri State teachers college, at Cape Girardeau. In 1899, he became asso-

ciated with Robert Bode, publisher of the *St. Charles Monitor*. He later bought the paper and published it until February, 1902, when the *Monitor* was consolidated with the *St. Charles Cosmos*, then owned by Martin L. Comann. Mr. Renno was widely recognized as a student of archaeology and compiled valuable historical articles which were published in his newspaper.

JOHN L. ROEMER: Born at Wheeling, W. Va., May 2, 1865; died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1940. Dr. Roemer had served as president of Lindenwood college at St. Charles since 1914. He was educated at West Virginia university and the Western theological seminary in Pittsburgh. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Westminster college at Fulton in 1909, and the LL. D. degree was conferred on him in 1922 by Westminster and also Missouri Valley college at Marshall. Ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1892, he served pastorates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri. On May 12, 1914, he was appointed president of Lindenwood. During his presidency, he built the institution into a standard four-year college for women.

FENTON T. STOCKARD: Born at Milan, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1867; died at Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 9, 1940. Mr. Stockard represented Greene county in the forty-eighth, fiftieth, and fifty-first general assemblies of Missouri. He was head of the blue-sky department in the office of the secretary of State under Charles U. Becker from 1920 until 1932.

CHARLES J. VAUGHAN: Born near Linn, Mo., July 29, 1870; died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1940. Mr. Vaughan was the editor of the Linn *Unterrified Democrat* from 1894 until 1911. He compiled the *Osage County Directory and Statistica' Compendium* which was published in 1915. In 1923, Mr. Vaughan became associated with William Ledbetter in publicity and advertising work and managed a number of important campaigns in the State. Since 1933, he had served as a deputy revenue collector for the eastern district of Missouri.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

CANDIDATE QUICKSILVER

From the Jefferson City *Jeffersonian Republican*, December 5, 1840.

The following communication was handed to us, the week previous of the sitting of the General Assembly. It was unfortunately, at the time mislaid. But a good thing is always acceptable, we know:

For the Jeffersonian Republican

To the members of the General Assembly. Gentlemen: I am a candidate for one of the offices at your disposal at the approaching session, and being a very modest man, I am not particular what office you give me, whether it be in the Senate or Lower House. I am an universal candidate. I am well qualified to act as Secretary, clerk, principal or assistant, enrolling or engrossing, or to be doorkeeper or sergeant-at-arms, and I am willing to fill any of these offices with great credit to myself and to all those who do themselves the honor to vote for me. I will *undertake* to perform the duties of any two of those offices, provided I receive the pay of both. I cannot run round by night and by day from one tavern or boarding house to another to electioneer with the members, pull the buttons off their coats, and deprive them of all time to eat, sleep, or rest, by telling them of my qualifications, *claims* and pretensions; and therefore I make you this short address through Mr. Gunn's useful paper. I am a candidate in general for every office that is to be filled, and if I can't get one then I desire you to give me one of the others. My *claims* are strong and numerous. I am poor and in indigent circumstances, I have a large family to support consisting of a wife and fourteen small children. I have a broken arm, a blind eye, and am much troubled with the gout. I am in debt, and have had a stream of bad luck all of my life. I have always been on the right side in politics for the time being, and am highly esteemed at home.

No person has ever been elected to any of these offices from my county except that of clerk, doorkeeper, and sergeant-at-arms a few times. Besides I have considerable influence in our township and have it in my power to be of great service to those of you who vote for me, when you yourselves shall be candidates for Governor or Congress, which I suppose you all expect to be before long. It is possible for you to drive a good bargain for voting for me; for if you vote for me, as Doorkeeper or Clerk, my friends in both houses will vote for your candidates for the other offices in each house, and if you vote against me, my friends will visit your candidates with their vengeance. So help now for help in turn!

I despise the plan of running about pulling, hauling, lying, logrolling, bargaining and electioneering; that is frequently practised in order to obtain votes for those little offices, and therefore will not resort to them

but I can refer you to all who know me and can produce to you forty-five certificates to establish my claims, and can also show you some beautiful specimens of my handwriting. If elected I will make a first rate officer, and you will find me good company, and that I can drink liquor, smoke cigars, play cards and talk politics with the best of you, and in all respects acquit myself as a gentleman. I will also take special pains to render the office useful and profitable to myself. Your most obedient and obsequious servant, CHRISTOPHER QUICKSILVER.

VISION OF ISAAC

From the *Glasgow Weekly Times*, February 22, 1849.

1. And it came to pass in those days, there arose A. King who took away the power of certain Judges from amongst the people, and walked not in the steps of his predecessor.

2. And it came to pass that on the eighth day of the second month (which of February,) in the first year of the reign of this King, that the Congregation of Missouri were assembled together in the chief city.

3. And behold one Isaac of the tribe of Andrew stood up to expound the law.

4. And behold he was a man versed in all the wisdom of the fathers, and familiar with the law which he pronounced to be evil and iniquitous.

5. And it came to pass that he held in his hand a decree of the high priests declaring that the laws should be changed.

6. And it came to pass that Isaac urged the congregation most vehemently to subscribe to the decree and to abhor and treat with contempt every one who opposed the same.

7. And it came to pass that as he thus reasoned of Justice equality, Judgment and execution to come and in the spirit of persecution pursued all that were found walking in the ways of the fathers breathing forth vengeance against them.

8. And claimed to be the high priest and ambassador of the tribe of Andrew who kept the ark of safety.

9. And it came to pass as he thus spoke, behold a voice from Benton smote upon his ear, and Lo! a great light shown round about bright as Erebus.

10. And it came to pass that those who were with Isaac heard the voice but saw not the light which smote Isaac blind for certain days.

11. But it came to pass that when Isaac grew faint and had almost turned a summerset which would render him odious in the eyes of the tribe of Andrew.

12. Behold a still small voice said unto him Isaac! Isaac! why persecutest thou me.

13. And Behold! Isaac grew pale and his whole frame shook and he cried aloud and said Lord who art thou.

14. And the voice spake and said, I am *Inconsistency* whom thou persecuist [*sic*] degradeth by this thy honesty.

15. And he cried out and said what wouldst thou that I should do.

16. And his lord said unto him cry aloud and spare not after that thou hast fully turned thyself about, then stand by and see the salvation I will bring to my people.

17. And it came to pass that Isaac believed and obeyed and turned himself suddenly about and opposed the decree with great power, upon which the scale fell from one eye.

18. And it came to pass that when the decree had been adopted by Isaac and the congregation that Lo, the other eye was opened wide and he arose and cried aloud with a mighty voice and condemned the decree, and thence forward he walked uprightly in all things so that none dare say that he is consistent in any thing.

From the Columbia *Missouri Statesman*, March 9, 1849.

1. In the days of Austin A. King of Missouri, there flourished the Philosopher Isaac, who was sometimes called "Poker." The name and fame of this mighty one in Israel so widely spread that the people of the tribe of Andrew chose to send him to the great city, among the wise men of the land, as a lawgiver.

2. And it came to pass, in the first month of the reign of the King, that the tribe of Andrew was sorely grieved and mourned in sack cloth and ashes because of the short comings of their servant Isaac.

3. So much that a voice came up from the tribe saying "O Isaac! Isaac! why importunest thou the King to make the Judge in place of our old servant Solomon, and against the will of thy people? Thou hast joined the "eighty thousand" of the tribe of Saint Louis to make thy people pay usurious interest, forgetting that the God of thy people went into the temple and upset the tables of the money changers. Thou, too, O Isaac, hast been persecuting thy neighbor John, a man of good report in all the land, and his people of the tribe of Buchanan, requiring them to pay many shekels of silver, after voting thyself to release the sureties of the ungodly Matthew. We learn likewise, that thou didst try to lead into temptation thy neighbor William of the land of Nod(away) by offering to make him Senator if he would fall down and worship thee; but William being a just man and wise knew thou hadst not the Senator to make, and that thou wast as powerless as Satan in trying to tempt the Savior when the poor devil had not a foot of land to give. Our hearts have been grieved also to hear that thou didst combine with Lewis of the tribe of Platte, the smallest of the great men of the Tenth Legion, to overthrow James Matthew as the head of the Mother Bank; and then that thou and thy associate "dodged" the final vote before the grand assembly of the "lawgivers." O Isaac! Isaac! grievously do thy people bewail the sins of their servant and earnestly beseech him to repent and speedily flee from the wrath to come.

[Editor's Note: These two selections reflect the Whig reaction to the famous conspiracy, already underway, to "instruct" Colonel Thomas Hart Benton out of the United States senate. An amendment passed by the fourteenth general assembly and ratified by the fifteenth general as-

sembly changed the term of circuit and supreme court judges from life to terms of eight and twelve years, respectively, and provided that offices of all judges, which were to become vacant March 7, 1849, were to be filled by appointment of the governor, subject to the confirmation of the state senate. Thereby, Governor Austin A. King appointed Judge John T. Ryland and Colonel James H. Birch to succeed Benton's friends, Judge William Scott and Judge P. H. McBride, and also Judge Carty Wells of the third judicial circuit and Judge Solomon L. Leonard of the twelfth circuit—all leaders in the Benton conspiracy. Judge W. B. Napton, an anti-Benton Democrat, was reappointed. Another victory of the anti-Benton forces came when Benton's close friend, Robert Campbell, was defeated for re-election to the presidency of the State bank at St. Louis by James M. Hughes, an avowed enemy of Benton from northwest Missouri. As a further thrust, Judge Wells introduced a bill early in the session to reform the practice and proceedings in courts of justice in Missouri. Evidently, this measure caught Benton's friends off guard, for some of them at first favored it but later reversed their stand. Among these was Isaac N. Jones of Andrew county who spoke "very ably on both sides of the question." John Bretz represented Buchanan county and William Cock represented Nodaway county in the fifteenth general assembly. Lewis Calvert was Platte county's representative in the fourteenth general assembly.]

MARK TWAIN'S ADVICE TO YOUNG WRITERS

Reprinted from the *New York Times* in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *School Bank News*, May, 1940.

Four years after Mark Twain captured the boyhood of America with *Tom Sawyer*, a 12-year-old lad in Dallas, Texas, prompted by his teacher, sent the author one of his English themes together with his report card for the term. This led to a two-year correspondence. The boy, D. W. Bowser, grew to manhood and only recently died. But he always heeded Twain's warning: "Don't let any of this private letter get into print, old fellow."

That first letter, dated at Hartford, March 20, 1880, has now come to light. The writer gently rags his young friend on the perfection of his report card. "I notice that you do not go over 100 in Absence and Tardiness," he says. "That is very good indeed. I used to strike 1,000 in those studies, sometimes, when I had my hand in." The body of the letter is devoted to sunset reflections on existence as a Mississippi River pilot. Mark Twain concludes that if he had to live his life over again it would be only on condition that he could return as a cub pilot and that it should be always summer on the river, with the oleanders in bloom.

There is one passage in the letter which should be made a part of every school course in English. The advice it contains is as sound today

as it was nearly sixty years ago when it was written. And the amount of loose writing still pouring forth from the world's typewriters shows that it is as hard to follow now as it was then.

This is the passage:

"I notice that you use plain, simple language, short words, and brief sentences. That is the way to write English—it is the modern way and the best way. Stick to it; don't let fluff and flowers and verbosity creep in. When you catch an adjective, kill it. No, I don't mean utterly, but kill most of them—then the rest will be valuable. They weaken when they are close together. They give strength when they are wide apart. An adjective habit, or a wordy, diffuse, flowery habit, once fastened upon a person, is as hard to get rid of as any other vice."

MISSOURI'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

From the "It Seems to B" column by State Senator Frank P. Briggs in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald*, July 2, 1940.

I have just come into possession of some facts about the school system of Missouri that I want to pass on to my readers . . .

Schools cost thirty states in the nation more than they cost Missouri and seventeen states rank below Missouri in the cost of their school systems.

Thirty-two states in the nation spend more "per pupil" in their school system than Missouri and sixteen states spend less.

Thirty-six states in the union cost more to the individual taxpayer than does Missouri with just eleven states costing less per capita of population. The average salary of teachers is more in twenty-two states than in Missouri and is less in twenty-five states.

Twenty-four states in the union pay more from their state treasuries for school purposes than Missouri and twenty-three pay less. In other words, Missouri, with her sales tax money being used for schools ranks only "midway" between the top and the bottom of the list so far as educational costs are concerned.

In her ability to pay, Missouri ranks high among the states of the union. Only twelve states in the union have a cash income from the farms that exceeds Missouri, only eleven states have a greater value on manufactured products, only eight states in the union have capital and surplus in banks to exceed Missouri, only ten states in the union paid a higher income tax last year than Missouri, only eight states in the union have greater life insurance policies than Missouri, only eight states in the union have more money on deposit in postal savings than Missouri, only ten states have a greater assessed valuation of property than Missouri, only eleven states in the union spend more for highways than Missouri, only nine states in the union have more retail sales than Missouri, and only seven states in the union value their farm lands as worth more than Missouri.

So, Missouri has facilities to pay along with more than the average state in the union.

For every dollar received for school purposes in Missouri last year, 55 cents went to pay teachers, 22 cents went for building purposes and 23 cents went for incidentals. The average salary paid teachers in the entire state last year was \$1207, compared with an average salary of \$1305 paid in 1931.

Five hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty elementary children and 192,496 high school children were enrolled in the school system of Missouri last year. This is a decrease in elementary children of about 10,000 from 1931, but is an increase of more than 12,000 in high school enrollment. To care for this increase in attendance, Missouri employs 26,346 teachers now as compared with 24,421 employed in 1931.

This increased enrollment more than likely comes from transportation of school children as the records show that 67,492 school pupils were transported to school last year as compared with only 8,209 in 1931.

Finally, for today at least, school tax support has fallen off in local communities, that is, the tax on property for schools is much less than it was in 1931. Records show that in 1931, local taxes collected for schools in Missouri amounted to \$39,220,257 as compared with \$31,101,545 last year

OLD MAN RIVER TODAY

From the "Books in the News" column by Irving Dilliard in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, August 18, 1940.

After more than a half-century, Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi* is still the one best book about the great river which sweeps along our storied levee on its winding way to the sea. But other good books appear with each round of high water and low; readers are finding out that men who were born when Mark Twain was an old man are also fascinated in another age by the mighty stream on which he piloted steamboats before the Civil war.

Newest of these is *Big River to Cross* . . . by Ben Lucien Burman, author of *Steamboat Round the Bend* and *Blow for a Landing*, who tells us in this fourth river book of his what he finds life like on the Mississippi today.

Ward Dorrance's *Where the Rivers Meet* . . . treats also the tributary streams, but it always follows them to their confluence with the Father of Waters. Both books are excellent, yet Mark Twain probably would have given first place over either of them to Le Grand's *Augustus and the River* . . . for its genuine Huck Finn quality.

Though Mr. Burman and Dr. Dorrance—the latter is a Jefferson City born professor of French at the University of Missouri—travel the same main channel and glide by the same willow green sandbars, they do little duplicating. *Big River to Cross* is as much about river people and lore as about the physical Mississippi itself.

It arranges generous meetings with yarn-telling steamboaters, superstitious, physically superb roustabouts bearing such names as Half Dollar, Hominy, Chicken, Sixty-One, High Wire, Iron Man, and Two-Bits, shantyboat folk on the "last frontier," the engineers with dredges and snagboats, the light tenders (here is a hardy, little-known group of government employees worth wider acquaintance), barge line workers, and showboat troupers

But where Mr. Burman, on the "pioneering" trip of the *Golden Eagle* from St. Louis to St. Paul, passes Wood River without a word, Mr. Dorrance sees much more than drainage from refineries as he pokes his small craft into the mouth of the oily stream. Here, on the Illinois bank, in the winter of 1803, Lewis and Clark, forbidden by the Spaniards to camp with Boone in Missouri, recruited their expedition. Dr. Dorrance is chock full of history; the twists and turns of the muddy Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland, Wabash and Osage, when recorded in his poetic prose, tell the story of the nation's great interior. Famous men walk and river birds fly over his pages.

Augustus and the River is the result of a Connecticut Yankee's eight-month shanty boat trip from Minneapolis to New Orleans. An uproarious saga of a family in a houseboat, it is the tale of the young hero, his brother Jupiter, his sister Glorianna, Mom, Pop, and Tom Cat, negotiating everything from mud flats to floods. Mark Twain gladly would have written an indorsement for the jacket.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE DUNGEONS OF SANTA FE

From the *St. Louis Enquirer*, May 5, 1819.

In the year 1812, Robert M'Knight, Jas. Baird, Benjamin Shreeve, Alfred Allen, Michael M'Donough, Samuel Chambers, William Mines, Peter Baum, Thomas Cook, and—Maille [Charles Mier?], citizens of the United States set out from St. Louis, with an adventure of merchandize to Santa Fee. The articles consisted of light and valuable productions which would be easy of transport, and yield a great profit, as at Santa Fee they only get goods which are carried from *La Vera Cruz* to the city of Mexico, and thence packed on mules about 1500 miles to Santa Fee, and that by monopolizers who get what they please to demand. Allured by the prospect of handsome profit alone, and without thinking of political objects, the party set out from St. Louis without passports, and without other arms than those necessary for their defence against Indians.

They arrived at Santa Fee—were robbed of their property—and distributed among different prisons.

In the year 1813, Mr. Hempstead, delegate in congress from the Missouri [territory], laid their case before the department of state, and demanded the interposition of the American government.

This application seems to have been unattended to by the American government until the 8th of February, 1817

Seven years have elapsed since these unhappy men have been placed in the dungeons of New Mexico; six since their first application to the American government; two since the Spanish minister was applied to; and twelve months since the viceroy *Apodaca* says that he had given orders for immediate enquiry and the most favorable decision which the laws and orders of the Spanish king would admit of. Now Santa Fee is but eight hundred miles from St. Louis, the country a prairie between, and thirty days enough for the prisoners to arrive at home if released from bondage. Yet they have not come; nor been heard of; and a treaty of *Amity* is signed between *their country* and *their oppressors*, without containing one word in mitigation of their fate.

The time was when the citizens of a Republic commanded the respect of the world; when the cry, *I am a Roman citizen*, would burst the fetters of the bound, stay the hand of the executioner, and make the kings of the earth turn pale. That time has passed away. A Republic yet exists, but the spirit of Rome is not in it. American citizens, seized, bound, fettered, scourged and treated as dogs, in vain invoke the spirit of their country. Letters are written from a Secretary to an Ambassador; they have the honor to subscribe themselves, with great consideration, each others humble servants. In the meantime years roll away, the captives pine in dungeons, and a treaty of friendship is signed with the power which deprives them of light. And by whom is this done? Read, American citizens, read by whom, in the following account of Mr. de Mun and Chouteau's treatment at Santa Fee in 1817; and let your indignant blood boil for the coming of the time when high minded statesmen shall wield the destinies of this Republic, and cause your name to be respected all over the world.

"On the first of June we were conducted into Santa Fee. I was first introduced to the Governor, who inquired in a very angry manner why I had not obeyed him when ordered to go out of the Spanish domain? I replied that his orders were obeyed as soon as received; that we were taken on the American territory where our governor had given us a license to go. At this he got into a violent rage, saying that we should pay for our own and our Governor's ignorance, using all the time very abusive language, repeating several times that he would have our brains blown out; that we were fortunate that he had not come after us himself, for he would not have taken us alive. We were then ironed and put into separate dungeons. After forty-four days imprisonment we were placed before a court martial, composed of six members and a President, who was the Governor himself. Only one of the six appeared to have some information, the others not knowing even how to sign their names. Many questions were asked us, but more particularly why we had staid so long in the Spanish dominions? I answered that being on the waters of the Arkansas, we did not consider ourselves in the domains of Spain, as we had a license to go as far as the head waters of that river. The President denied that our government had a right to grant such a license, and fell into such a rage, that it prevented him from speaking, and he contented himself with striking his fist several

times on the table, saying '*gentlemen we must have this man shot.*' At such conduct of the President I did not think much of my life, for all the other members were terrified in his presence and unwilling to resist him, on the contrary were ready to do any thing to please him. He (the Governor and President) talked much of a big river which was the boundary line between the two countries, but did not know its name. When mention was made of the Mississippi, he jumped up, saying that was the river he meant, that Spain had never ceded the west side of it. It may be easy to judge of our feelings to see our lives in the hands of such a man. That day the court did not come to any determination, because the President (as I heard him tell Lieut. de Arce) had forgot every thing he had to say. Next day we were again placed before the court, but as I knew then what kind of a man I had to deal with, I never attempted to justify myself against his false assertions. We were led out and Mr. Chouteau and myself put into the same room. Half an hour afterwards the Lieutenant came in with the written sentence; *we were forced to kneel down and hear it read, forced to kiss it* to kiss the iniquitous sentence which deprived us of the fruits of two years perils and labor, and permitted us to escape, on the meanest of the horses which belonged to ourselves."

[*Editor's Note:* Apparently no active measures were taken by the United States government in behalf of the prisoners until early in 1817. On February 8, 1817, as a result of representations made to him by John Scott, delegate in Congress from the territory of Missouri, James Monroe, secretary of state, wrote to De Onis, the Spanish ambassador to the United States, calling his attention to the matter and suggesting that passports be sent to the prisoners. De Onis replied that he had no authority to issue the passports, but that he would transmit the documents in the case to the viceroy of Mexico. Nearly a year elapsed and on December 29, 1817, Scott reopened the case before John Quincy Adams who had become secretary of state. Adams transmitted another letter to De Onis asking the release of the prisoners. De Onis replied that he had called the attention of his government to the case and would make another representation. On April 15, 1818, the case of the prisoners and that of Chouteau and De Mun were brought before the congressional house of representatives by a resolution calling for information on the prisoners. However, nothing was done and the men remained prisoners until after Iturbide's successful uprising against the Spanish in 1821.]

RIVERFRONT MEMORIAL AREA REMINISCENT OF VIVID DAYS

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 23, 1939.

Peopling the pages of the past on the site of the riverfront memorial [in St. Louis], which the federal government has acquired for development, are all the figures that turned these wooded hills into the first outpost of the West.

Within the confines of the forty-block area are places and buildings reminiscent of the lively history of more than a century, from the time the

venturesome Frenchmen, Laclede and young Chouteau, started the village in 1764 to the opening in 1874 of James Eads' bridge, which brought in the railroads and all but ruined the steamboat trade.

Associated with the history of the site are pioneers in coonskin caps, Indians, not always friendly; Spanish colonial politicians, such great explorers as Lewis and Clark, pompous leaders of Missouri's territorial period, Captain Stoddard of three-flag day fame, the early lawmakers, fur trappers, General Lafayette, Dr. William Beaumont, Robert E. Lee, who was here as a youthful army engineer; pilots and other lusty river men, the young Mr. Lincoln, U. S. Grant briefly as a real estate agent, the German influx of 1848, soldiers departing for the Mexican war, Dred Scott and many other Negro slaves, the men of the North and South in the Civil war.

The site . . . covers almost all of the area within the town stockade at the dawn of the nineteenth century. It was in this district that civic and commercial life was concentrated for many years thereafter, held by the picturesque magnet of the steamboat . . .

The oldest building left in the area is the Old Rock house, . . . but it was not erected until 1818. In an unpublished historical pamphlet of the National Park Service, which has charge of the memorial, Charles E. Peterson, architect for the services, says: "This was built by Manuel Lisa, the great fur trader, as a warehouse. In 1836, Wilson P. Hunt, leader of the Astoria Expedition, had a fur warehouse here. It was subsequently used as a sailmaker's shop and also as a tavern. The exterior has been somewhat superficially changed by later additions." A saloon and small night club are the present occupants.

The following data on some of the other sites of historic interest in the area were taken from Peterson's work:

The Spanish Government House was at the southeast corner of Main and Walnut streets. "On this site J. B. Martigny built a stone house, 25 by 40 French feet, two years after the founding of the city. The property was bought by Governor Cruzat in 1783 and used as headquarters of the Spanish government until the transfer of Upper Louisiana in 1804. On the street corner outside the stockade stood the flagpole where the American flag was raised by Captain Stoddard, representing both the governments of the United States and France."

Missouri's territorial house of representatives held its first session in 1812 in the Robidoux-Sanguinet-Benoist house . . .

The Place d'Armes, or parade grounds, occupied the south side of Market street, between the Wharf and Main. On its west end the first market house was put up in 1811. Eighteen years later a more pretentious market on the east end succeeded it, with city offices on the upper floor and stores and a jail on the lower floor. In the great fire of 1849, which destroyed a dozen blocks of the city, firemen managed to save this structure, only to see it razed the next year to make room for a new city building, five stories high and a block long. A bond issue paid for this, but instead of establishing the city hall here, officials sold it; fire destroyed it in 1856.

General William Clark, partner of Meriwether Lewis in Northwest exploration, had his last home on Main, south of Vine street. "Dr. William Beaumont, discoverer of the process of digestion, lived here in 1838-39. Robert E. Lee lived here for a short while during the construction of river improvements."

On the wharf, almost directly back of the Clark house site, still stands the Nichols-Howard building, put up in 1846-47, one of the oldest left. "The land is part of the property sold by August Chouteau to General Clark. The great fire of 1849 began on the steamer *White Cloud* . . . and spread to the buildings on the bank. This structure marks the approximate north limit of the conflagration."

Lafayette was entertained on his visit in 1825 in the home of Chouteau's brother, Pierre,

The first courts were held at Emelien Yosti's tavern, Main and Locust, in 1804, and the first militia was organized there four years later.

Still standing on the west side of Main, north of Pine street, is the Michael building, where John Butterfield and S. M. Allen supervised the first Great Southern Overland Mail, which traveled to San Francisco in twenty-four days in 1858.

The Conde-Sanguinet house accommodated the second territorial legislature and some of the early courts, and also was used as a dancing school, coffee house and hotel. It adjoined the frame building of the First Episcopal church (1819).

Catholics utilized the block bounded by Second, Third, Market and Walnut streets. Their first log chapel was raised in 1770 by Father Gibault. The present Church of St. Louis of France, 213 Walnut, is the fourth edifice, consecrated 105 years ago

MISSOURI IRON CHOSEN FOR BASE OF JEFFERSON BUST

From the St. Louis *Missouri Argus*, August 8, 1837.

On Thursday last Dr. Relfe, Myers F. Jones, Esq., Capt. Hanger, and five or six other gentlemen of Caledonia, Washington Co., Missouri, went to the Iron Mountain and selected a block of Iron ore as large as they thought they could conveniently draw with four oxen over the new roads of the country, and rolled it out to a place convenient for leading on to the wagon when it came up. The block of iron ore is intended for a pedestal upon which to place the statue of Jefferson, now in the Rotunda at Washington, and it will be immediately forwarded for that purpose. When we reflect that Jefferson purchased this country from the French it can scarcely but be considered appropriate that his statue should rest upon the most *abundant* and most *important* metal of the vast domain which, through his instrumentality, was added to his native country.

To this mass of native iron, when it shall arrive at Washington, we invite the attention of curious persons in the east. One of the editors of this paper was present when the block was selected, and assures his eastern friends that the block selected was preferred over those lying on every side

and covering an area of three hundred acres, only because it is a little more regular in its outlines and can be used without being first shaped by the action of the workman. Millions of blocks in every respect like it, but for the shape and size, can be had for the trouble of picking them up. Large masses, like rock, weighing perhaps millions of pounds, exhibit themselves at short distances, whilst the rest of the surface is covered with smaller pieces weighing from an ounce to several thousand pounds. The whole surface is completely covered with these iron blocks or masses of every shape and size, with enough earth sprinkled between them to allow the growth of a sparse shrubbery and an occasional tree. It is a matter of wonder to see a small tree growing where one's foot cannot be placed upon *terra firma* without coming in contact with iron. But we shall not at present enter into a description of this hill of iron which maugre the feeble labors and demands of furnaces, it matters not how numerous, must remain for centuries. We believe there are single masses of such size as to employ a furnace many weeks to work up. How long, then, will it take to reduce the entire hill of iron into bars? The Pilot Knob Mountain, which is higher and contains much larger masses, or *lumps* (if we may so speak) was not visited by us. At our leisure we shall return to this subject.

[*Editor's Note:* Senator Lewis F. Linn introduced a resolution in the senate on March 30, 1838, which read: "Resolved, that the committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the bust of Mr. Jefferson, now in the Library, on a mass of iron ore sent by the people of Caledonia, Missouri, for that purpose." The resolution was adopted.]

BOONE LETTER WRITTEN DURING THE TRAPPING SEASON

March the 7th 1790

Dear Sir:

I Rc'd Two letters from you Both neerly on the same Subject but never Rc'd the third which you mentioned you would write me and give me a full state of my afares However I hope you will write by my sun Jesse who will deliver this and lett me know what is behind as I expect I shall fall a gooddeal behind and I will try to satelit with you this fall as I cannot come in suner without looseing the bast part of the seson of furs as I have a deel on my goods on hand yett and depend on taking for and bear skins for them this spring I am sir with grate respect your very omble sarvent

Daniel Boone

[*Editor's Note:* This letter was written to Thomas Hart of Hagerstown, Maryland. The original manuscript was loaned to the State Historical Society of Colorado, May 14, 1921, by Ida Boone Spencer.]



